MAINE FARMER

AGRICULTURE MECHANIC ARTS GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

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"Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man."

TRADE WITH AFRICA.

This country is the least known of all the great natural divisions of the earth's surface. Inhabited by hordes of wandering, savage tribes, it has been visited by civilized nations almost exclusively for the purpose of purchasing the natives for the slave trade. To do this it has been necessary only to touch on the coast of the country. It has also been deemed extremely hazardous to human life to go within the range of the malarious influences common to its districts bordering on the sea.

Africa seems now to be attracting the attention of commercial enterprise, for the sake of its vast and unbounded natural productions. England already has an extensive trade with her, from which she is deriving great advantage.

It is also to be hoped that, by the combined influences of Christianity and commerce, this darkened and oppressed portion of our world shall yet shine with knowledge, and have and enjoy the blessings of refined and cultivated society, of civil and religious freedom, of schools and colleges, of the arts and sciences.

A late number of the National Intelligencer has an instructive article on this subject, in the course of which it says:—"The agricultural resources of Africa are beyond computation. The soil of the Liberian Republic is capable of yielding, in the greatest abundance, the most valuable productions of the tropics. The present exports from the western coast to European ports, equal to $15,000,000 per annum, are almost wholly of spontaneous growth.

Palm oil, used on railways, and extensively introduced as a substitute for tallow and wax in the manufacture of soap and candles, is the great staple of export, more than thirty cargoes having left Liberia, during the year 1855. This oil is the produce of a tree which takes several years to come to maturity. Besides, there are several oil-producing palms. The castor oil plant grows wild. Coffee grows without culture, and may be produced in its perfection.—Four kinds of cotton are known and cultivated. Indigo is largely cultivated. The other principal articles of export, are dye-woods, ebony, gum copal, hides, beeswax, gold dust, orchil, ground nuts, elephants' tusks, copper, guano, sugar, &c.

There are not less than thirty-eight kinds of timber, or choice woods, for cabinet furniture, of which the grain is often very beautiful. For ship-building, the African teak is deservedly esteemed. These are bartered for rum, tobacco, muskets, powder, cotton goods, and an assortment of general groceries."

It is estimated that there are not less than one hundred ships regularly trading between the British ports and the coast of Africa, while a regular line of steamers plies between England and Liberia, and other settlements on the coast. In addition, it is now proposed to send a steamer up the the Niger river each season, for the encouragement of emigrants and the protection of traders.

It has of late been urged that a line of steamers should be established between the United States and the western coast of Africa, to afford greater facilities for commercial intercourse, and the planting of settlements in the interior, remote from the malarious influences of the coast.

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For the Maine Farmer.

ORCHARDS WORTH CARING FOR.

There is no season of the year that fruit trees need to be cared for more than in the autumn, and particularly so to prevent the depredations of mice, which, if we judge from the almost unparallelled quantity in the fields, and the abundance of grass to shield them, we may reasonably expect to do an unusual amount of damage to trees, unless the winter should prove unfavorable for them.

At any rate, it is best to guard as much as may be against them. From many years experience I have found the most economical way to check them, is to raise a small mound of earth around the tree, say one foot in height, or less may do. But in order to kill two birds with one stone, as the old adage is, let all the chip dirt from the yard be piled around them, if two or three bushels to the tree so much the better, and spread it around the roots in the spring; manure from the yard will answer a double purpose, or muck direct from the swamp will be useful; the addition of lime orashes in the spring will be beneficial.

I have often found it useful to keep mice from girdling trees, to tread the first snows down pretty hard around the tree, so as to check their onward course. A little care will often save the life of a tree which might soon pay dollars. The present high prices of fruit should stimulate all who are owners of land to raise their own fruit and as much for market as they can, for no argument is required to prove that orcharding *well managed* is the most profitable part of farming. But the most of orchardists, or rather those who have some trees planted, instead of feeding them so as to produce a large amount of fruit and of fine quality, suffer them to shirk for themselves, and if they can find nutriment enough to live upon, well, —and then complain of them for not bearing more and better fruit. Let such query,—what would be the advantage of planting a field of corn and managing in a similar way?

Vassalboro', 10th mo. 1856. D. TABER.

CAPITAL FOR A YOUNG MAN. The best capital that a young man can start with in life is industry, good sense, moral courage, and love to God. These are better than all the credit, or cash that ever was invented.

"THE CAMELS ARE COMING."

A few years ago would have seemed utterly impracticable the idea of introducing into this country, for actual service, the camel, from the land of deserts, beneath a tropical sun. But already this idea has been realized by our national government, which employed about a year ago, Major Wayne, to go to Asia to purchase camels, to be brought to the United States, to be useful in the southern frontier service.

The Galveston News says that Major Wayne returned from Asia last spring bringing with him thirty-two Camels, old and young, attended by some Arabs, who have charge of them. They are now in Texas, in Castroville, Medina County, where is a military post.

The camels are said to be in excellent health, and doing well.

The writer in the News says: "Major Wayne gave us a very interesting account of their habits and peculiarities, and he ordered one to be led out and loaded as if for a journey. After kneeling to receive the pack-saddle, a most cumbersome load of itself, but such as are used in the country from which they came, a load of corn was placed on the animal's back, sufficient for two mules to draw in a wagon, with which he started off at a good round pace.

A dromedary was next led out, which is the saddle animal of the camel, and, after kneeling to receive the saddle, he was mounted by an Arab, who started off across the prairie, at a pace, which seemed to me not much short of a two-forty lick. This pace they can keep up for hours in succession, traveling with perfect ease, from sixty to eighty miles a day.

They can also subsist for several days without water, and their adaptability to the frontier service, for which they are designed, is now a matter beyond doubt.

Major Wayne informed me that he had forty more camels coming out; and he is now building a stable in which they will be kept, and which he expects to get finished before the cold weather sets in."

Without much hesitation we may venture the opinion that these animals will gradually become accustomed to the climate of the warmer parts of the United States, and at length their descendants may be found even in the middle States, or New England, when their hardihood, speed, and great capacity of labor, may make them a rival of the work-horse. But on the Western prairies and the plains of Mexico they must prove to be a valuable acquisition, provided the experiment of acclimation shall prove successful.

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For the Maine Farmer.

THE FRUITS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CONVENTION.—No. 3.

Pear culture is yet in its infancy in this country. In the best farmers' gardens and beside decaying walls in the oldest villages, which in their prime were seats of wealth, we find now and then a stately trunk, producing fruit so aristocratic in look and form, that the workingman ceases to hope for so great a luxury. Great age and size of tree have heretofore been considered indispensable in the production of the pear, and it is only since the introduction of the quince, as an auxiliary, that this idea has been abandoned. At the same time a new impetus has sprung up, and pears, already, are gathered and sold by barrels and in numberless varieties. So great has been the zeal in this department, that cultivators would with some reason expect a corresponding reaction, were not our markets far superior in present and prospective demand. But when we consider how important in the history of nations it is, that agriculture and horticulture should keep pace with the growth of cities; we see an ample sale for real or imaginary crops at our own doors. Every year pears are brought from France to supply New York and Boston markets, and with our present rapid progress, we may calculate on many years, if not generations, before the supply will equal the demand.

Pear culture on the quince has met with discouragement and foes on every hand. A great prejudice has sprung up up in many minds against this stock, which I am confident on further trial will be removed. It may, in part, be traced to the working of slow growing sorts, and such as will not readily unite with the quince, and poor soil and management in the nursery and orchards.

It is very generally, and, perhaps, not erroneously, considered short lived, though it is not necessarily so. The quince and pear also are long lived trees, and there is no reason why, when grafted upon one another, making a union as perfect as when grafted, each upon its own stock, they may not survive as long. Facts brought out at this convention indicate that such is the case. Trees of this training planted in Massachusetts twenty-five years ago, are now as vigorous as ever. In Belgium, Mr. Berkmans stated that he knew of dwarf pear trees that were said to be over one hundred years old and still vigorous. Mr. Wilder remarked that of trees of the same sorts and in equal numbers, planted by him ten years ago, those on quince were now much the largest and most thrifty, and had borne annually large crops, while those on pear roots, had borne comparatively few.

In his address, President Wilder said: "I am aware that an impression has prevailed in the minds of some, unfavorable to the cultivation of the pear on quince stock, an impression which must have arizen from an injudicious selection of varieties, or improper cultivation.

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Pears upon the quince stock should be planted in a luxuriant deep soil, and be abundantly supplied with nutriment and good cultivation. They should always be planted deep enough to cover the place where they were grafted, so that the point of junction may be three or four inches below the surface. The pear will then frequently form roots independently of the quince, and thus we combine in the tree, both early fruiting from the quince, and the strength and longevity of the pear stock. For instance, of trees of the same variety, standing side by side in my own grounds for ten years, and enjoying the same treatment, those on the quince stock have attained a larger size, and have borne for seven years abundant crops, while those upon the pear stock have scarcely yielded a fruit. We have, also, others on the quince, which twenty five years since were obtained at the nursery of Mr. Parmeter, where now is the most populous part of the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., and which have born good crops for more than twenty years, and are still productive and healthy.

"That the introduction and cultivation of the pear upon the quince stock has been a great blessing, I entertain no doubt, especially in gardens, and in the suburbs of large towns and cities. And as to its adaptation to the orchard, I see no reason why it should not succeed well, if the soil, selection and cultivation be appropriate. A gentleman in the eastern part of Massachusetts, planted in the years 1848–9 as many dwarf pear trees as he could set on an acre of land at the distance of eight by twelve feet, and between these rows he planted quince bushes. In the fifth year from planting he gathered one hundred and twenty bushels of pears, and sixty bushels of quinces. Of the former he sold seventy bushels at five to six dollars per bushel, and he now informs me that he has lost only three per cent. of the original trees, and that the remainder are in healthy condition."

In this opinion, so favorable to the use of the quince stock for certain varieties, the convention unanimously concurred, and recommended a list of pears which have proved well adapted. The soil should be made very deep and rich, and entirely free from surplus moisture, which in damp positions can only be satisfactorily accomplished by underdraining. If only a few trees are to be planted, a space for each tree may be manured, of six or eight feet across, as the roots of the quince do not wander far for nourishment; but in a plantation of much extent, it is much easier and better to prepare the entire lot by enriching and subsoiling. The land on which were the finest specimens of dwarf pear trees that I have ever seen, was plowed for at least a dozen times before being planted, and the vigor and healthiness of the trees well repaid the extra labor. J. W. A.

Portland, October 25, 1856.

GIVE HENS MEAT.

Many persons complain that their hens will not lay, and that, notwithstanding their assiduity in furnishing them with all the articles ordinarily recommended to ensure fecundity, the eggs they produce will not "half pay the expenses." Now, we presume there is something lacking, or the fowls would certainly not run their owners in debt. It is not generally understood, even by those who profess to be the most deeply versed in the mysteries of "henology," that the hen, being omniverous, requires, to ensure fecundity, a very liberal allowance of meat! When enjoying her liberty in the fields, pastures, or door-yards, the principal part of her sustenance is derived from insects, worms, &c. She partakes but sparingly at such times of grain, and often when that article is supplied, leaves it for the more inviting food which nature supplies her with, in her favorite haunts.

Now, if we confine her where the natural propensity for this description of food cannot be gratified, even though we supply the best of grain, and in abundance, she will cease to lay. The privation affects her health, and will necessarily be an end of profit until the deficiency is supplied.

When fresh meat or fresh fish cannot be supplied, the common scraps of the butcher, which are hard and compact, and can be kept any length of time, answer all the desired purpose.

[N. E. Farmer.

HORSES.

Those who have the care of horses are frequently very negligent in the manner of discharging their duty. There is no animal in existence so susceptible to the effects of dirt, impure air, bad bedding, etc., as the horse. All excrements in the horse's stable, however small in quantity, should be removed at least once a day, and a clean, dry place left for the animal to stand or lie down on. Many a horse when stabled for an hour's feeding, is placed in a close, filthy place, without a breath of pure air—and there obliged to make his meal. We would almost as soon think of eating in such a place ourselves, as of compelling a horse to do it. If you have no windows in your stable, by all means make one at once, or knock off a board, to let in light and pure air. When you have removed the droppings from the stable, at night, strew the floor with dry straw or rusk; the value of the manure will more than repay the expense—besides rendering your horse healthier.

Horses take cold very easily; for this reason they should never be turned from a warm stall, where they have perspired for an hour, directly into a damp pasture. Neither should a horse ever be left to lie down over night in a damp pasture where there is no shelter, but let a shed be built, to which they can retire at night. A horse will never lie down in an open lot when he can find a place of shelter; and if there is nothing better, they will always get near a fence or tree, at night. [Weekly Visitor.

FIX YOUR GARDENS IN THE FALL. Perhaps you desire a new garden next year. If so, drain the ground, then cart on a large quantity of well rotted manure, and plough it, and subsoil it, to the depth of two feet or more. Then you may begin to lay out the general features of the garden. Do a large portion of the work soon. There is much more time to do work in Autumn than in the Spring. The winter, too, will soften the ground, and kill a great many worms and insects, and you can begin your garden work much earlier next season. Be sure to provide good outlet for all drains.

[Ohio Farmer.

AN EXPERIENCED FARMER says he has found that a heavy crop of buckwheat, followed by a crop of oats seeded with clover, will almost completely eradicate the Canada thistle.

APPLE PUMICE

Very few farmers make any use of this article. It is supposed to be not only devoid of value as a manure, but possessed of principles that render it actually detrimental and even poisonous to vegetation. Such, to a certain extent, both experience and chemistry prove to be the case. If crude pumice be spread around bushes, it will destroy them as effectually as would the same quantity of salt, or nitre; it will also communicate to grass lands the appearance of having been burnt over, all the green vegetable matter disappearing from the surface, and even the roots appearing to be affected by its action to almost an equally fatal extent as the tops. But there are many articles employed as constituents in compost, which possess no beneficial properties, but which are reducible by certain means, to the condition of good and efficient *stimuli* for most crops.

Muck, and all other similar substances which decompose in sub-marine beds, contain, invariably, a large per centage of *tannic acid*—a principle powerfully injurious to vegetables in a concentrated form, but which is readily neutralised and even changed into a salutary manure by the agency of lime. If we take apple pumice from the press, in its green state, just as it comes from the "cheese," and mix it with one cask of caustic, or quicklime, and two bushels of salt, to the cart load of forty bushels—adding afterwards two bushels of unleached wood ashes, and one of gypsum, we shall have a manure that will exert a powerful effect in promoting the development and maturation of any cultivated product, either of the field or garden.

Another effectual method of reducing pumice to the condition of a salutary pabulum for vegetables, is to cast it into the hog-yard, to be comminuted and macerated by the swine. It will also be here exposed to another powerfully corrective and genially modifying influence—that of fermentation. Owing to these causes and principles, apple pumice deposited in the hog-yard in the autumn, even when fresh from the mill, and in possession of all its acetose principles, will come out good manure the succeeding autumn. But if you wish effectually to destroy bushes, such, for instance, as alders, briers and the like, in your fields or cultivated grounds, where their presence is always undesirable, and an obstacle to the successful cultivation of the same, treat them in the autumn to crude pumice from the cider mill.

[Germantown Telegraph.

EXHAUSTING THE SOIL.

We read in America much of the "exhausted soil of Europe." I have seen none of it. So far from being exhausted, I think the soil of Europe is now better than ever. How can soil be exhausted, which has, for centuries, received plentifully of manures, and manures made upon the best possible systems? I think a little reflection, coupled with the proper observance of European agriculture, must lead to the conviction that the soil of Europe is constantly receiving more back in manure, &c., than is taken away in products. Of all farm products, the atmosphere and rains furnish the larger quantities of its component parts, and whenever a proper system of manuring exists, the ground must become constantly enriched.

In Europe, manure is the ever-present idea of the farmer, and by gathering all offals, and making manure in any conceivable way, he does not only by green manuring, such as ploughing clover under, but by stable, factory, street and dwelling manure, take good care to return to mother Earth the rental she requires, and to do it without grudging and with compound interest. Soil is only there exhausted where crops are raised which are entirely removed, and of which nothing is returned to the soil—for instance, tobacco. This is very little the case in Europe. The fine wheat crops, which smile upon the traveller, as he is rushed past them by railroad speed, would be an impossibility, if the idea of exhaustion were true. The meadows too, which are mown thrice every year, and each time give a good crop, have been mown for ages, contradict this exhaustion theory. No! the European farmer, and his land, are always on good terms with each other. The man yields good husbandry, and the land yields good crops. CHARLES REEMELIN.

[Ohio Farmer.

FAIR OF THE BETHEL FARMER'S CLUB. The annual Fair of the Farmer's Club was held on Wednesday, Oct. 17th. In the afternoon there was a fine display of stock, more remarkable, however, for quality than numbers. For the best milch cow the prize was awarded to Josiah Brown. Several yokes of fine oxen were exhibited, which attested their strength at the drawing match. There were also some excellent horses which showed their speed in a trotting match.

A large collection of fruit and vegetables was exhibited in the vestry of the church. The display of fruit was good, that of vegetables unusually fine. It is rare to find a better collection at any county show. The ladies also were well represented by various articles of handiwork. There were also presented some excellent lots of butter and cheese.

In the evening an excellent practical address was delivered by Rev. Z. Thompson, which was listened to by a large and attentive audiance. The exercises of the evening were enlivened by some good music from the Grover family. Thus ended most pleasantly another Fair of the Farmer's Club. N. T. T.

[Oxford Democrat.

LETTUCE. A year ago we recommended to sow lettuce in the fall, in some corner, for the next spring. One person, at least, took our advice, and did so. He had a fine bed of lettuce last spring, before anybody else had anything green in their garden. This encourages us to repeat our advice, and to add, that a similar course in regard to cabbages, and cauliflowers, may be pursued. Sow the seed in some warm, sheltered nook, and before very cold weather approaches cover the plants quite deep with straw, and protect the straw with boards. Early in the spring the straw may be removed, and the plants set out where they may be wanted. They will be earlier than any that can be grown from seed in the spring. [Ohio Farmer.

THE FINE OLD COUNTRY HOUSE.

I know a house, its open doors
Wide set to catch the scented breeze;
While, dimpling all the oaken floors,
Faint shadows of the swaying trees
Pass in and out like spectral things,
Dim creatures born of summer light,
Till through the deepening twilight springs
A paler radiance of the night.

Then softly in those silent hours
Fair faces grow upon the gloom,
And whispered words of unseen powers
Breathe inward with the garden bloom
Of roses clinging to the walls,
And lawns smooth-mown with punctual shears,
While over roof and threshold falls
The pence of many a hundred years.

Unfolding slow their ivory fringe,
The lilies lie upon the pond;
The first have caught the sunset tinge,
And murmur, elfin-like, beyond.
I think whoever sought that grove,
To dream an hour of love or heaven,
Might, wrapt in some strange mystery, rove
And find his year had grown to seven!

Great elms, a glorious altar-veil,
Screen off the yellow evening skies;
'Mid those thick branches, blue and pale,
The genial smoke doth curling rise,
And, wavering in the waveless air,
A certain tender touch impart
To what were else too calmly fair,
Like memory in some heaven-taught heart.

Across some broad unbroken glade
Which girds this house on either hand,
The beech clumps sprinkle showers of shade,
The outposts of the forest stand
And guard the kingdom of the deer,
The stillness of the charmed domain,
Where Spring chimes matins every year,
And Autumn leaves fell down like rain.

For miles these beeches rise and fall,
And ripple like some inland sea;
From bough to bough the wood-birds call,
And squirrel's nest in every tree;
Blue depths of distance melt away
As far as vision may discern,
And all the opening slopes are gay
With foxgloves and the tangled fern.

ANDROSCOGGIN AG. SOCIETY.

LIST OF AWARDS.

TOWN TEAMS. First prem., Turner, 29 yokes, $10 00; 2d do., Poland, 26 yokes, 8 00; 3d do., Auburn, 11 yokes, 6 00; 4th do., Lewiston, 23 yokes, 4 00. The team from Greene consisted of 26 yokes, well matched, and the committee regret that they have not a premium for them. The team from Lewiston consisted of 11 yokes, well matched, and some very good oxen.

Three years old, 1st prem., Webster, 9 yokes, 6 00; 2d do., Greene, 8 yokes, 5 00.

Two years old, 1st prem., Turner, 9 yokes, 6 00; 2d do., Webster, 9 yokes, 5 00. The team from Lewiston consisted of 5 yokes, well mated, but as they were not of the requisite number to entitle them to a premium, the committee recommend a gratuity. J. L. DAVIS.

WORKING OXEN. 1st prem., Cyrus Washburn, Greene; 2d do., Thomas Cousins, Poland; 3d do., Wm. Moody, Webster. T. BAILEY.

MATCHED OXEN. 1st prem., F. S. Whitman, Turner, 3 00; 2d do., W. P. Douglass, Auburn, 2 00; 3d do., C. Washburn, Greene, 1 00; H. N. Hackett, Greene, grat., 1 00. There were several other fine animals entered, but the committee have no premiums to award them. T. HILL.

DRAFT OXEN. 1st prem., A. G. Thurlow, Poland, 3 00; 2d do., Isaac G. Field, Lewiston, 2 00; 3d do., James Clark, Lewiston, 1 00. I. B. PUMPILLY.

BEEF OXEN. 1st prem., Cyrus Washburn, Turner, 2 00; 2d do., Benjamin Mitchell, Auburn, 1 00. P. GARCELON.

STEERS. Three years old, 1st prem., D. Pearce, Poland, 2 00; 2d do., I. B. Additon, Leeds, 1 00.

Two years old, 1st prem., Jonathan Mower, Turner, 2 00; 2d do., I. B. Additon, Leeds, 1 00.

Yearlings, 1st prem., J. Webster, Durham, 2 00.

Calves, 1st prem., G. W. Wright, Lewiston, 1 00. E. S. WHITMAN.

DRAWING OF THREE YEARS OLD. 1st prem., Oliver Stover, Webster, 2 00; 2d do., Henry Carville, Wales, 1 50; 3d do., C. R. Mitchell, 1 00. S. R. LEMONT.

COWS AND HEIFERS. 1st prem., W. M. Longley, Durham cow, 3 00; 2d do., A. Sprague, Greene, Durham cow, 2 00; 3d do., B. P. Rackley, Greene, Durham cow, 1 00.

Two years old heifers, 1st prem., A. Sprague, Greene, 2 00; 2d do., H. H. Dickey, Lewiston, 1 00.

Full blood yearlings, 1st prem., A. Sprague, Greene, 1 50; 2d do., W. M. Longley, 1 00.

Full blood calves, 1st prem., A. Sprague, 1 00; 2d do., W. M. Longley, 50c.

Grade cows, 1st prem., J. Golder, Lewiston, 3 00; 2d do., H. W. Sawtelle, Poland, 2 00; 3d do., Jona. Mower, Turner, 1 00.

Grade heifers, three years old, 1st prem., Joel Wright, Jr.

Two years old, 1st prem., S. H. Read, Lewiston, 2 00; 2d do., J. Mower, Turner, 1 00.

Yearling grades, 1st prem., W. M. Longley, 1 50; 2d do., J. Mower, 1 00.

Grade calves, 1st prem., Capt. A. Daggett, Greene, 1 50.

Native cows, 1st prem., E. T. Wood, Lewiston, 3 00; 2d do., J. Day, Wales, 2 00; 3d do., J. Robinson, Durham, 1 00.

Native two years old, 1st prem., E. N. Chamberlain, Lisbon, 2 00. E. BARRELL.

BULLS AND BULL CALVES. No entries reported in the 1st class.

2d Class—1st prem., E. Fish, Turner, Durham bull, 4 00.

Same class—bull calf, 1st prem., A. Sprague, 1 50.

3d Class—1st prem., J. Mower, Turner, 4 00; 2d do., J. Briggs, Auburn, 3 00.

Same class—yearling bull, 1st prem., P. Bradford, Turner, 3 00; 2d do., E. T. Wood, Lewiston, 2 00.

Bull calves, 1st prem., S. Moody, Webster, 1 50; 2d do., A. P. Mower, Greene, 1 00.

4th Class—native bull, 1st prem., Edward Estes, Lewiston, 4 00. J. PRINCE.

HORSES. Best stallion 1st prem., N. Strout, 4 00; 2d do., S. J. Smith, 3 00.

Matched horses, 1st prem., N. Dingley, 2 00.

Breeding mare, 1st prem., D. R. Bowe, Durham, 2 50; 2d do., W. Maxwell, Poland, 2 00.

Three years old colts, 1st prem., S. Bray, Turner, 2 00; 2d do., J. Lombard, Wales, 1 00.

Two years old, 1st prem., J. Weymouth, Greene, 2 00; 2d do., W. Woodward, Lewiston, 1 00.

Yearling colts, 1st prem., R. B. Mitchell, Lewiston, 2 00; 2d do., F. E. Dwinel, 1 00.

Best colt less than one year old, 1st prem., R. D. Bowe, 1 00. P. CLARK.

DRAFT AND SPEED HORSES. For speed, 1st prem., Alonzo House, Turner, bay horse, time 1.34, 4 00; 2d do., N. Strout, Wales, stud horse, time 1.39, 3 00; 4d do., C. Record, Turner, gray mare, time 1.39, 2 00. No draft horses exhibited. I. STRICKLAND.

LADIES' RIDING. 1st prize, Miss Lottie Kelsey, Lewiston, aged 9 years, 5 00; 2d do., Miss Rosetta Bradford, Turner, 3 00; 3d do., Miss Anna S. Loring, Danville. U. BALKAM.

FOOT RACE. 1st prem., A. Edwards, time 60 1-2 sec., 2 00; 2d do., A. B. Holland, time 61 sec., 1 50; 3d do., N. C. Locke, time 62 sec., 1 00; 4th do., S. A. Baker, time 62 1-2 sec., 50c. N. DENNET.

SHEEP. 1st prem., J. F. Drinkwater, Webster, buck of Leicester breed, 1 50; 2d do., J. Crowley, Jr., buck, same breed, 1 00. J. DAVIS.

SWINE. Best breeding sow, 1st prem., Calvin Mower; M. Carville, Lewiston, young boar, 1 50; Joshua Robinson, Lewiston, 50c on pigs, and 1 00 on sow; M. Gilbert, Auburn, best boar, 2 50; M. Gilbert, Suffolk sow, grat. 2 00; C. Mower, Suffolk hog, grat. 1 50. T. LUDDEN.

FOWLS. We have no report on this department.

GRAIN AND HAY. 1st prem., P. Clark, Turner, best acre wheat, 3 00; 2d do., S. Chadbourne, Greene, 2 00; 3d do., P. Garcelon, Webster, 1 00.

Oats, 1st prem., S. Chadbourne, 1 50.

Peas, 1st prem., W. R. Wright, Lewiston, 2 00.

Best acre hay, 1st prem., S. Moody, Webster, 3 00. L. MOWER.

FRUIT, HONEY, AND BREAD. Winter apples, 1st prem., Leonard Mower, Greene, 1 00; 2d do., Calvin Coburn, Greene, 75c.; 3d do., Lewis Gilbert, Greene, 50c.

Early apples, 1st prem., J. M. Richardson, Greene, 1 00.

Pears, 1st prem., J. Swett, Turner 75c.; 2d do., S. Stevens, Greene, 50c.

Grapes, 1st prem., L. Gilbert, Turner, 75c.

Cranberries, 1st prem., J. Wright, Greene, 1 00.

Honey, 1st prem., Daniel Carey, Sabattisville, 1 00; 2d do., G. W. Foss, Auburn, 50c.

Bread, 1st prem., Miss M. J. Loring, Danville, 50c.; 2d do., Mrs. Chas. H. Nevins, Lewiston, 25c. L. S. TRIPP.

BUTTER AND CHEESE. Butter, 1st prem., Mrs. H. W. Sawtelle, Poland, 3 00; 2d do., Mrs. W. Woodward, Lewiston, 2 00; 3d do., Mrs. C. R. Mitchell, Webster, 2 00.

Best June butter, 1st prem., Mrs. O. D. Potter, Webster, 2 00; 2d do., Mrs. J. Moulton, Greene, 1 50; 3d do., Mrs. D. Cary, Sabattisville, 1 00.

Cheese, 1st prem., Mrs. C. L. Briggs, Auburn, 2 50; 2d do., Mrs. A. Sprague, Greene, 1 50; 3d do., Mrs. J. Briggs, Auburn, 1 00. J. M. FRYE.

CARTS AND CARRIAGES. Carts, 1st prem., P. Bradford, Turner, 1 50.

Wagons, 1st prem., J. G. Locke, Auburn, 1 50; C. S. Emerson, Auburn, grat. 1 00.

Market wagons, 1st prem., O. D. Potter, Webster, 1 50; J. G. Locke, grat. 1 00.

Chaise, 1st prem., O. S. Carville, Lewiston, 1 50.

Sleighs, 1st prem., E. Wyman, Sabattisville, 1 50; O. E. Randall, wood chaise body, grat. 1 00. N. C. HARRIS.

LEATHER. 1st prem., best specimen wax upper leather, 1 50; do. dressed calf skins, 2 00; do. calf skins in rough, 1 00; do. upper leather in rough, 1 00; all to C. E. Garcelon, Lewiston. A. C. HOWARD.

BOOTS AND SHOES. Men's calf boots, 1st prem., H. I. Holland, Lisbon, 1 00. J. FOLLETT.

SADDLES AND HARNESSES. 1st prem., Longley & Garcelon, Lewiston, 2 00. E. HAM.

[REMAINDER NEXT WEEK.]

NORTH KENNEBEC AG. SOCIETY.

LIST OF AWARDS.

The following, of those omitted last week, are all we have been able to obtain:—

BULLS.

First prem. to H. C. Burleigh; 2d do., S. Gifford. The committee award a gratuity of $1 00 to Cyrus Wheeler, of Waterville, for his monster calf Fremont, and commend him, not particularly for his beauty, but for extraordinary size. J. W. STARKEY.

SWINE.

Best Boar, 1st prem. to Joseph Percival; 2d do., J. Hersom. Best sow, 1st prem., Sidney Howard; 2d do., Franklin Blackwell. Best lot pigs, 1st prem., G. E. Shores; 2d do., Manly Pressey. C. C. HAYDEN.

HORSES.

Stallions, 1st prem. to T. Simpson; 2d do., Ashur M. Savage; 3d do., R. C. Smith. Breeding Mares, 1st prem., Charles Robbins; the committee recommend a gratuity of Patent Office Reports to J. P. Otis. Farm Work Horses, 1st prem., Amasa Dingley. In the absence of any premium at their disposal, the committee tender their thanks to T. S. Lang, for the exhibition of a pair of well matched Fancy Horses. Several other animals were also entered, but were not offered to your committee's notice. R. AYER.

CUMBERLAND CO. AG. AND HORT. SOCIETY. This Society held its annual meeting in Portland, on Wednesday, 15th ult. The meeting was called to order by Samuel F. Perley, President.

Tht statement of the Treasurer showed a ballance in his hands of about $1000.

The officers elected for 1857, were as follows:

President—E. G. Buxton, Cumberland.

Vice Presidents—S. B. Beckett, Portland; John Sawyer, Raymond; George F. Foster, Saccarappa; and Geo. Peirce, Harrison.

Secretary—Sewall Gross, New Gloucester.

Treasurer—Geo. W. Woodman, Portland.

Associate Managers—John P. Perley, Bridgton; Thomas J. Brown, Yarmouth; Daniel Weston, Otisfield; Caleb Hodsdon, Gorham; and John T. Anderson, Windham.

The President, Mr. Perley, declined serving any longer. The Society passed a vote of thanks to the President for his able and efficient services for the Society.

E. G. Buxton was elected a member of the Board of Agriculture. [Portland Advertiser.

ORCHARDS. If your apple orchards, young or old, remove the dead trees, or those that must soon die. Then prepare the ground by deep spading, and by generous manuring, with well rotted manure, leaf-mould, and a sprinkling of old lime. If this kind of manure is generously applied, apple trees may be wisely planted where apple trees have stood before. There is, we know, a feeling that it is not the best. But we think it is often best; and the evils that are feared may be avoided, if plenty of the right kind of manure is used. Plant trees as soon as the leaves have fallen off, and when you have done the work, drive a stake near by, where the roots of the tree may not be hurt by it, and tie the tree to it. This will prevent the disturbance of the tree by the frosts of winter. Remember that the fall is deemed by the best orchardists the best time for setting out apple trees. [Ohio Farmer.

HORSE POWER. The power of a horse is understood to be that which will elevate a weight of 33,000 pounds the height of one foot in a minute of time, equal to about 90 pounds at the rate of four miles an hour.

INTERESTING SCIENTIFIC EXPLORATION.

The New Orleans Picayune states that Professors E. C. Francis and N. E. Moore, of Iowa, recently left that city in the steamship for Havana, where they would probably be joined by Prof. Benjamin Silliman, son of the Yale professor, and perhaps one or two other scientific gentlemen from the North, and proceed thence to South America, on an exploring expedition. The object is a thorough exploration of the fauna, flora, and geological character of one of the least known and most interesting regions of South America, rich in subjects of scientific investigation. Landing at Aspinwall they will proceed by way of Panama and the British steamer to Guayaquil, and thence to Quito. Here they will commence their labors upon the volcano of Cotopaxi, rising nineteen thousand feet above the sea amid the most concentrated groupe of the Andes chain. They will procure and send home specimens of the condor, the lama, the jaguar, field and forest products, and geological and mineral wealth of the land.

Next they will wend their way northward through the old Inca country and along the route pursued by Pizarro, visiting the old Spanish city of Popayan, one of the great seats of the golden wealth of the *Conquistadores*. On the way, Pasto and its reputed mines of saphires and rubies will be explored. Near Popayan, they will visit the volcano of Purace, which a few years since gave distinct and continued responses to the volcanic eruptions in Guatemala, a thousand miles distant. Pursuing their way northward, they will examine the soil and productions of the fertile valley of the Canca River, and at Cali, immense natural deposites of coal, iron and limestone, which are said to exist in the vicinity, will be investigated. Turning to the eastward, the explorers will cross the central chain of the Andes and descend to the fertile and populous valley of the upper Magdalena. They will also visit the city of Bogota, the Falls of Tequendama, the emerald mines of Nuzo and the mummy caves of Veloz.

Turning their steps to the southward, the old, and until recently lost, Spanish city La Plata, and the still more ancient ruins of San Augustin, one of the cities of the Incas, abounding in ruined palaces, temples, &c., will be explored. At this point the travelers expect to take leave for a time of the scenes of civilized life, and seeking some of the head waters of the Amazon, to follow their course through the great level regions of South America, until they reach the Atlantic. [Boston Journal.

SCRAPS AND REFUSE ECONOMISED.

The chemistry of art like a prudent houswife economises every scrap. The horse shoe nails dropped in the streets during the daily traffic, are carefully collected by her, and reappear in the form of swords and guns. The clippings of the traveling tinker are mixed with the parings of horses' hoofs from the smithy, or the cast-off woolen garments of the poorest inhabitants of the sister isle, and soon afterwards, in the forms of dyes of the brightest blue, grace the dress of courtly dames. The main ingredient of writing-ink was, possibly, once part of the broken hoop of an old beer barrel. The bones of dead animals yield the chief constituents of lucifer matches. The dregs of port wine, carefully rejected by the port wine drinker in decanting his favorite beverage, are taken by him in the morning in the form of Seidlitz powders, to remove the effects of his debauch. The offal of the streets and the washings of coal gas reappear carefully preserved in the lady's smelling bottle, or are used to flavor blanc mange for her friends. This economy of the chemistry of art is only an imitation of what we observe in the chemistry of nature. Animals live and die and their dead bodies, passing into putridity, escape into the atmosphere, whence plants again mould them into forms of organic life, and those plants actually consisting of a past generation, form our present food. [Exchange.

A DOMESTIC IMPROVEMENT. Putting down carpets with tacks has always been a trial and tribulation to housekeepers, which ought to have been obviated by some better invention before this. We see that an improvement which will answer the purpose has been announced. It consists of a series of cast iron buttons, with the lower end formed in the shape of a cam. This is secured to the base board of the room, and when the carpet is properly stretched, the cams are turned down upon it and retain it firmly in place. This saves the carpet from the wear and tear of tacks, and the floors from the injury of nails being driven into it, besides making the putting down and removing of carpets but a few minutes work.

LIFE WITHOUT WATER. The day before we reached the Orange river we fell in with a kraal of the Hottentots, whom to our great surprise, we found living in a locality altogether destitute of water. The milk of their cows and goats supplied its place. Their cattle, moreover, never obtained water, but found a substitute in a kind of ice plant (mesembry-antheum) of an exceedingly succulent nature, which abounds in those regions. But our own oxen not accustomed to such diet, would rarely or never touch it. Until I had actually convinced myself—as I had often the opportunity of doing at an after period—that the men and beasts could live entirely without water, I should perhaps have some difficulty in realizing this singular fact.

[Anderson's Wanderings in S. W. Africa.

GOOD FOR THISTLES AND DOCKS. The Mark Lane Express, noticing the implements at the late shows of the Royal Agricultural Society, says—"On Bailey Denton's stand was a novel spud or hoe, designed not only to cut off the heads or tops of weeds, but to destroy the vitality of the roots at the time of cutting, by discharging a liquid (poisonous to vegetation) on the wound."

SUBSTITUTE FOR CREAM. Beat the white of an egg to a froth, put in a very small lump of butter and mix well; then turn the coffee to it gradually so that it may not curdle. If perfectly done it will be an excellent substitute for cream. For tea, omit the butter, using only the egg. This might be of great use at sea, as eggs can be preserved fresh in various ways.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

MAINE FARMER

AUGUSTA:
THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 6, 1856.

STATE FAIR.

The Cattle Show and Fair of the Maine State Agricultural Society, held at Portland, commencing on the 21st ult., was a very good one. Indeed, considering that it was only the second one, and the society but a *yearling*, as a farmer would say, it was eminently successful. With the exception of but one day which was a little drizzly, the weather was bright and pleasant though the wind was rather strong. The railroads put their facilities of transportation at reduced prices, and the people, availing themselves of these advantages, came together in crowds, and the whole passed off harmoniously and satisfactorily.

The good people of Portland, through their enterprising and liberal committee of arrangements, had made ample provision of stalls and fixtures on the ground for the live stock, and also of Hall room in the city, to accommodate the great array of machinery, manufactured articles, fruits, and samples of garden and field crops, and products of the dairy, which were brought in from all sections of the State, and constituted one of the greatest and richest displays of the kind ever seen in Maine. The Trustees of the Society had also been untiring in their labors to systematize the operations of the Society, and to put into effectual action, the regulations and rules of the society in such a manner, as to develope and consummate the objects of its organization.

The Grounds. The grounds contained about 20 acres well enclosed, and well equipped with large and convenient covered stalls for cattle and horses. A half mile trotting course was handsomely graded, and prepared in such a way as to make it one of the best tracks in the State. There were over 200 entries in the live stock division. We have seen greater numbers of oxen at a show, but none better. Indeed there was not a mean looking yoke of oxen on the ground. In classifying the entries for premiums on neat stock, there were over 60 entries of *Durhams*. This number includes grades, which were most numerous, but the full bloods were more numerous than we have ever before seen at any show in Maine, and they were all fine animals. Jesse Wadsworth & Son, of Livermore Falls, and Wm. S. Grant, Esq., of Farmingdale, had the greatest number of thorough breds upon the ground, and we suppose that they are the most extensive breeders of full blood Durhams in Maine.

Herefords. Of Herefords and grade Herefords, the entries were very few. No entries were made for full bloods, although there are some very fine ones in the State, and but two entries for grades, viz: by D. Forbes of South Paris, for grade Hereford bull and heifer, and by E. & P. H. Holmes of Winthrop, for grade Hereford cow.

Ayrshires. In the class of Ayrshires and other grades, the entries were still less, their being no entries except for one yoke of grade Ayrshire oxen by Henry S. Jackson, Cape Elizabeth. We record these deficiencies in these departments, with a hope that henceforth they will hereafter be more numerous, and that there two breeds, really excellent in their peculiar characteristics, shall hereafter be more numerously represented. There were some splendid Hereford oxen on the ground, but entered merely as working oxen, without reference to their breed.

In the class of Devons, we were happily disappointed in finding more of them on the ground, and better ones than we anticipated. Fine animals of this breed were exhibited by Joseph Tufts of Paris, who made entry of four head, also by John T. Andrew of Windham, who made entry of six head, and these two competitors were the sole exhibitors of Devons until Wednesday, when friend Isaiah Wentworth, a member of the Shaker family of New Gloucester, came upon the grounds with a splendid herd of North Devons comprising some dozen head. This was a fine addition to the show, and gave the thousands who visited the grounds, a good idea of this beautiful breed of neat stock, many of whom had been heretofore unacquainted with their distinguishing characteristics.

We were happy to learn that Mr. Tufts made sale of part of his stock to the amount of some seven or eight hundred dollars, and Mr. Wentworth also sold several head from his herd at advantageous prices.

Jerseys. This breed were pretty well represented, considering the short time that has elapsed since any of them have been introduced into the State. The oddity and novelty of their appearance attracted attention. Of these William S. Grant, of Farmingdale, exhibited five head, and E. & P. H. Holmes, of Winthrop, four head.

Natives. Of Natives, there were no entries, properly speaking, and, indeed, it is difficult to find an animal among us of the neat stock kind that has not had some mixing of, in a greater or less degree, of some of the imported breeds.

There were many excellent milch cows on the ground, but they were mostly entered to compete for the premium under their respective classes of breed, as Durhams, &c. There were but three entries of milch cows only without reference to breed. These were noble animals, and gave evidence being deep milkers.

Beeves. Most of the cattle were in excellent condition, and some of them were what we call fat cattle, but we saw none so excessively loaded with fatty matter, as some we have seen at the New York and other shows. Whether such excess of fat is compatible with profit, is a question that can only be answered by reference to the price current of beef. We are pretty sure that our markets will not warrant long continuance of stall feeding among us, and this was probably the reason why those beeves exhibited were not of the overfed class, but excellent beef nevertheless. We have spoken of the oxen as being first rate. The hauling match proved them to be well trained, and as docile in disposition as excellent in form and appearance. This contest was spirited and excited much interest among the lookers on.

We believe the team belonging to Wm. S. Grant of Farmingdale, bore away the palm, although many others manifested great strength and thorough discipline.

We shall resume our report next week, when we shall probably commence the publication of the premiums awarded.

Special Meeting of City Council. At a meeting of the City Council, on Saturday last, an order passed both branches providing for a special meeting of the Council on Saturday next, 8th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M.

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF K. & P. RAILROAD.

On Thursday last the stockholders of the Kennebec and Portland Railroad held their annual meeting at Bath. The attendance was very large. We gather the following report of the doings of this meeting from the Bath Tribune:—

Mr. D. C. Magoun was called to the chair. The report of the Directors was read. As this document is of much interest, we have copied it entire, in another column.

The annual report of the Treasurer shows that the expenditures, up to 30th of September, 1856, have been $2,871,264 45; of which the construction account amounts to $2,234,269 30; land damages, $186,835 15; car and engine accounts, $199,691 64; amount to be paid to redeem Yarmouth road, $202,400; balance of stock interest due original stockholders, $34,818 48; same, due preferred stockholders, $2,218 77; sundry accounts, $11,031 11.

The sources from which the means of meeting the above expenditures have been derived are as follows: City and town loans, $800,000; bonds payable to Clapp and others, $14,000; 1st October mortgage bonds, $230,000; 2d October bonds, $250,000; preferred stock, stock notes, and balance interest due, $250,257 87; Yarmouth road, $202,400; amount received of P. S. & P. R. R. Co., upon which 6 per cent. is guaranteed, $100,000; bills payable, $125,253 41; original stock assessments and interests due, $747,597 91; new preferred stock, $125,600; amount due Reuel Williams, $42,430 41; sundry accounts, $100,459 18; making a total of $2,990,998 79; and showing a balance of assets of $119,734 34.

For the past year, ending Sept. 30, 1856, the receipts, including those of the Somerset and Kennebec Railroad, have been as follows:—

From 196,702 passengers,	$158,217 53	
From 31,954 38-100 tons freight,	59,680 00	
From transportation of mails, express, rents, &c.,	10,482 01	
		$228,379 54
Less Running expenses,	138,747 41	
Add rent of Somerset and Kennebec R. R. $1,000 per month from Oct. 1st 1855, to Dec. 1st 1855, and $1,750 per month from Dec. 1st 1855, to Sept. 30th 1856,	19,500 00	
		158,247 41
Net receipts,		$70,132 13

The comparative increase of expenses, this year, is partly owing, says the Treasurer, to the running of the Somerset and Kennebec Railroad the whole year, against a little more than five months last year.

Mr. Whitmore, of Gardiner, moved that a committee be raised to examine into the affairs of the company, and report at some future meeting of all directly interested, some plan to relieve it of its embarrassments. In making this motion, Mr. W. suggested a plan, the outlines of which are briefly as follows:—

"That a new company should be chartered, consisting of all the persons interested in the road; that the road and all its furniture should be sold subject to the city and town mortgages for a fixed sum, say $1,000,000; that said sum should be divided into shares of $100 each; that the Yarmouth stock-holders and bondholders should agree to take of this new stock a per centage of their present stock and cancel the same; that all interested in the road, including the floating debt, should settle their claims by taking such a percentage as should be thought just in the new stock; that the several persons interested should have security for this percentage in the order they are now secured on the road."

The motion and suggestions of M. W. called forth some discussion, but of an amicable nature, and it was subsequently adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed as committee:—N. M. Whitmore, of Gardiner; G. F. Patten, Bath; S. A. Holbrook, Freeport; C. A. Robbins, Gardiner; G. W. Stanley, Augusta; Jos. McKean, Brunswick; G. S. Marsh, Calais.

The old Board of Directors was unanimously re-elected.

NARROW ESCAPE.

On Tuesday evening of last week, a large audience assembled in Huntington Hall, Lowell, to hear a speech from Rufus Choate, had a narrow escape from one of the most dreadful calamities that has ever happened in this country. The hall is situated immediately over the railroad depot, arching the canal, and is the largest but one in the United States. There were upwards of 6000 people gathered to hear Mr. Choate, many of them ladies. Before the commencement of Mr. Choate's speech, a noise was heard, supposed to be caused by the settling of the floor, and much excitement ensued. Order was soon restored, and the meeting proceeded. After Mr. Choate had spoken a short time, the audience were startled by another crash, and the floor settled perceptibly two or three inches. The Boston Journal says:—

"Another scene of confusion and excitement ensued. A portion of the audience retired. The rest were persuaded to keep quiet, until the architect of the building, Mr. Rand, and Col. B. F. Butler proceeded below to investigate in regard to the condition of the building. After being absent some five minutes they returned, and Col. Butler reported that their might not be any *immediate* danger, only a single bolt having started in the fastenings of the Hall, Still it was considered prudent to leave the hall, and he implored the audience to do so quietly and moderately.

The audience complied with this suggestion at once, but with good order, and in a few moments the hall was empty. An investigation then showed that the hall had settled *three or four inches* under the great weight upon it. We understand that the architect, Mr. Rand, gave it as his opinion that had the meeting continued twenty minutes longer, and the applause continued, the floor would have fallen through, and it would probably have carried the roof with it. The prudence of the managers of the meeting in adjourning was thus clearly manifested. Had the other course been pursued, the result might have been terrible to relate."

The audience re-assembled in front of the Merrimack House, and Mr. Choate finished his speech.

Serious Steamboat Accident. A serious accident happened to the steamer Bay State, Capt. Jewett, Friday night last, when off Huntington Light, on her way from New York to Fall River. The walking beam, a large mass of iron weighing some 12 to 14 tons, snapped in two in the centre, crushing through the hurricane deck, saloon deck, and saloon stairs, to the gentlemen's cabin, and tearing off the top of the cylinder, causing the steam to escape into the forward saloon in large quantities. A little girl about 9 years old, daughter of Mr. Huntington of Brooklyn, N. Y., was so badly scalded as to cause her death almost instantly. Mr. J. B. Flagg, formerly of Exeter, N. H. and Mr. A. J. Baldwin, of Yarmouth Port, Mass., were severely scalded. No others of the passengers were injured. The passengers were taken off by the steamer Worcester, and carried to Norwich.

The Indiana Election. A despatch from Cincinnati, of the 31st ult., states that the official majorities from all but eight or ten counties in Indiana foot up as follows: For Governor, Willard, dem., 17,910; Morton, rep., 12,195.

A CORRECTION.

In the account of a discussion at the late meeting of the Maine Pomological Society held in Portland, in our last number, Mr. Goodale is reported as saying that root grafted trees "will do well if care was taken of them." In this he was misunderstood. What he said was, that root grafting *might be so performed* that the trees would succeed well, that is, upon an *entire* seedling root, but that the trees under discussion were grafted upon small pieces of root, and such he had *not* known to succeed so as become productive. That, being a nurseryman and so supposed to be interested, he had declined joining in the discussion until called upon for his opinion. That he had done attempting to dissuade people from buying New York trees, finding cheapness and a plausible story to be irresistible; that many loved to be thus humbugged or certainly paid well for it, proof enough of which is seen in the quantities of wild roses and grape vines from the woods being hawked about under high sounding names, and of the berries of a worthless weed, a species of tomato, being sold plentifully at half a dollar each, as producing cherries the first year, and from July to frost. That experience was the only teacher such would need, and finding in time that a good tree was cheaper at a dollar, even, than a bad one gratis and with a dollar thrown in, for the labor and care to be bestowed, until the one was abandoned, and the other productive, was the same, and the result was a difference of many dollars in value, not to mention the *years* lost which could not be replaced at any price, they were afterwards careful to procure their trees from some responsible and reliable source.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Harper's Story Books. We have received the November number, the 24th of this series. It is entitled "Dialogues for the amusement and instruction of young persons." It is handsomely illustrated, and will prove a delightful present for the young folks. "One of the chief advantages of the book," says the preface, "will be the useful practice which it will afford in learning to read. It is difficult to learn to read dialogue well, on account of the many and various intonations of voice which are required. These dialogues will also serve as lessons of elocution, by being committed to memory and spoken, in private parlors, or on the stage in schools and academies, with different persons, of course, to take the different parts." Published by Harper & Bros., Franklin Square, New York, at $3 a year.

Putnam's Monthly. The publishers have put forth an excellent number for the present month. For a sample of its quality we refer to the extract on our fourth page—"Hendrick's Prophecy." Published by Dix & Edwards, New York, and for sale in this city by Chas. A. Peirce. A. Williams & Co., Boston agents.

Blackwood's Magazine. The October number is one of the most interesting issues of this work for a long time. The following is the table of contents: "The Athelings"—part V.; "Wayside Songs—original and translated;" "Our tour in the interior of the Crimea;" "Mr. Buttle's Review;" "Family History;" "Seaside Studies"—part III.; "A New Una;" and "African Travel." Published by Leonard Scott & Co., New York, at $3 per annum.

Cheap, Cheaper, Cheapest. Read the advertisement of Ballou's Dollar Monthly in another column. This popular magazine has already reached a circulation of 68000! Here is reading cheap enough.

Award of Damages. At the recent session of the Supreme Court in Washington County, a verdict was given in the action, Lucius L. Kieth *vs.* V. D. Pinkham, in favor of the plaintiff. The Machias Republican gives the following summary of this case:—

In this action the plaintiff sought to recover damages for the carelessness of the defendant, who was the proprietor of the mail coach driven from Machias to Calais and Eastport in 1855, for oversetting his coach on which plaintiff was a passenger, on the 24th of August in that year, and breaking his arm. There was no conflict of testimony as to the manner in which the accident occurred, and the extent of the injury to the plaintiff. The defendant undertook to show that the coach was upset by running upon the stump of a post in the road, an obstruction for which the town of Machias was liable, also, that the injury to the plaintiff was enhanced by the unskillful treatment of the surgeon who set plaintiff's arm. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $700. A. Hayden, J. A. Lowell for plf.; G. Walker, B. Bradbury for deft."

Death of Mrs. Mann. Many of the elderly people of Hallowell and vicinity, will with regret hear of the death of Mrs. Mann, widow of the late Dr. Ariel Mann of Hallowell. Mrs. Mann was a native of Hallowell, and here with husband and family she resided many years much respected and beloved by her many associates and relatives.

After the death of her husband she removed to Winthrop, where she resided in the family of her son-in-law, Hon. S. P. Benson; possessing a kind and amiable heart, she always felt a lively interest in the welfare of her friends and acquaintances, and always labored to promote the best good of society. She always cherished with grateful remembrance the many friends of her native town, to whom she was endeared by the strong ties of kindred and early associations and by whom she will long be remembered with love and affection.

Devon Stock. We are very happy to learn that our enterprising friend H. Noble Hunt, of Readfield, purchased at the State Fair in Portland, the prime thoroughbred North Devon Bull, "Caledonia," which was raised and exhibited by J. Tufts, Esq., of South Paris.

The prize paid, we are told, was $450. The pedigree of "Caledonia" we believe, is as follows: Caledonia sired by "Bloomfield," he by "Exchange" out of "iMilkmaid," Milkmaid by "Red Rover" ont of Milkmaid 1st. Red Rover was imported by Mr. Patterson of Baltimore See Devon Herd Book.

Mr. Tufts, we understand, sold six two years old heifers to a gentleman of Sumner.

Returns of the Presidential Vote. We find the following statement in one of our exchanges:—

The President of the Magnetic Telegraph Company has given notice to all the offices from New York to New Orleans to keep open till 4 o'clock on the morning following the Presidential election; and he warns the operators that they are to be simply *transmitters*, and not collectors or retailers, of election returns.

Probably many of our readers will have heard of the result, before this meets their eye.

Arrest of Pickpockets. The Argus states that several persons were recently arrested in the depot of the P. S. & P. Railroad, Portland, charged with picking the pockets of a lady. They were brought before the Municipal Court on Saturday, 25th ult., and one was bound over for trial at the Supreme Court. Several pockets were also picked at the State Fair.

Snow. On the 23d ult., we had a flurry of snow in this vicinity, and a fall of an inch or so, on the 1st inst. In Northern New York, Montreal, and other places to the northward, snow fell on the 24th ult.

For a day or two past, the weather has been quite moderate, even warm.

GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS, &c.

Deepening of the Mississippi River. The contract with the government of the United States, through the Engineer Bureau of the War Department, for opening the Southwest Pass and Pass a l'Outre, in the Mississippi River, to a depth of twenty feet, and to keep these channels clear for the period of five years, has been awarded to Messrs. Craig & Righter, of Newport, Kentucky. The sum for which they contract to perform this work is $330,000.

Sad Accident at East Pittsfield. On Saturday night, Oct. 25, a Mr. Ham, while sawing shingles in Hathorn's mill at Pittsfield, had his hand sawed entirely off, and the wrist mangled in a most horrible manner. Drs. Manson of Pittsfield and Benson of Newport were early in attendance; they amputated and dressed the arm, and at the last accounts the patient was as comfortable as could be expected.

Florence Nightingale to be Married. There is a rumor from England to the effect that an English Earl, who was engaged in the Crimean war, is about to lead to the hymenial altar, the noble-hearted and self-sacrificing Florence Nightingale. She has been elected an honorary life-governor of the Royal Free Hospital, London.

Large Fire. Norfolk, Va., Oct. 28. The store and dwelling house of Jas. Barry were burnt on Sunday morning, together with several adjoining buildings. Mr. Barry's loss about $35,000. Total loss $80,000. Principally insured in Virginia offices.

The Cattle Market of New York. The great market-place of New York for the sale of beef cattle was overstocked on Wednesday, the number on sale being over 3700, which was about 700 or 800 in excess of the demand. The prices of first-class beeves were equal to 10 cents a pound for the meat, while ordinary qualities were sold at 8 to 9 cents. The cattle market is very dull, and we see no probability of higher prices this Fall. Nearly 5000 head of bullocks have been received at New York city within the last week.

Compromising Forgeries. It now appears that several of the New York brokers discovered, long before Huntington was arrested, that he had palmed forged paper on them as collateral security; but instead of exposing him, they simply obliged him to substitute genuine paper for the spurious, and to pay extra interest. He is said to have been made to pay as high as 75 per cent. to escape exposure. This is one way of receiving stolen goods.

The Adriatic. Steam has been put on the boilers of the Adriatic with the best results, and the engines will have steam on in a day or two. The engineers will probably make trial trips this week. The day of sailing is fixed for Nov. 20.

New Patents. During the week ending the 28th ult., the following patents were granted to residents of New England:—

Edward C. Blakeslee, Enoch Platt, Jr., and Edmund Jordan of Waterbury—For improved machine for making brass kettles. Hazen J. Batchelder of West Fairlee, Vt.—For tooth extractor. William C. Childs of Boston—For improvement in mold candle machines. Plumer Chesley of Candia, N. H.—For improved current wheel. Geo. C. Lawrence of Winchester, Mass.—For improvement in soap mixtures. Jos. C. Moulton of Fitchburg, Mass.—For improvement in suspension hook and insect insulator. Wm. Smith of Newport, R. I.—For improvement in machines for husking corn. Wm. F. Shaw of Boston—For improved apparatus for heating by gas. Patented Feb. 26, 1856. O. B. North & Co. of New Britain, Ct., assignees (through mediate ass't) of the executrix of Alvin H. Gazley, dec'd—For improvement in harness saddles.

Thanksgiving Day. The 20th inst., has now been appointed as a day of thanksgiving by the Governors of the following States:— Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Missouri, Indiana, and Wisconsin—eleven in all. Delaware observes to-day, (Thursday,) 6th, and Massachusetts the 27th.

We see a statement that the Governors of New Hampshire and Vermont have not appointed Thanksgiving yet, the report to that effect notwithstanding.

We have also to add to the above, this morning, the States of Ohio, North Carolina, and Mississippi, all of which hold Thanksgiving on the 20th inst.

Apples and the Demand. The apple crop of this state, in common with that of most other States, is very light, and good apples fetch a high price. The market price, in this city, is from $2,50 to $3 a barrel, as to quality, and the prospect is that they will command a still higher price. The Hallowell Gazette says:—

There is a great demand for good fruit at the present time, and farmers who are so fortunate as to be able to furnish the article for market are reaping a rich harvest. T. M. Andrews, Esq., of this city, has already shipped about one thousand barrels, and is still "heading them up" by the wholesale—paying about $2,50 per barrel, with variations according to quality. The foreign demand causes the present activity in the apple trade.

Later from Europe. The propeller Canadian arrived at Quebec on Monday, bringing three days later news. The telegraphic summary contains nothing of importance. The Cologne Gazette says all the powers excepting the United States, have assented or will assent, to the original protocol of May 9th, of the present year, respecting the Danish Sound Dues.

A Maine Wagon. A splendid buggy wagon, manufactured by Mr. Carvill, of Lewiston, and exhibited at the State Fair, has been sold to a gentleman belonging in Liverpool, England. The Telegraph states that Mr. C. had refused $300 for his chaise on exhibition.

Crowded Out. The space devoted to the report of the State Fair, and the doings at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the K. & P. R. R., has compelled us to lay over several notices of new works, mammoth vegetables, &c. &c.

Forgery. Our usually quiet village has been agitated for a few days past by the detection, arrest, and subsequent escape, of one of our citizens for the crime of forgery. Upon his own confession, he has been in the dangerous business for three years. He has forged the names of quite a number of our best business men; and when the paper became due, has taken it up with other equally worthless. The whole amount now out is about $3000.

More Forgeries. We learn that a 'Friend' in Topsham, a sort of pedlar in a small way, has been forging orders for goods on various traders in the vicinity. The sums are all small, and will not amount to more than $200, probably. [Brunswick Telegraph.

Pickpockets. Yesterday, a young man stepping into some bushes on the side of Pine street, to pick some berries, found a small bundle wrapped up in a newspaper. On opening it, he found three portmonnaies, a wallet and a purse, all of which had been entirely relieved of their contents, except a little thread in one of the portmonnaies, indicating that it must have belonged to a lady, and was undoubtedly taken by ome pickpockets who attended the Fair. In the wallet was written the name of "Lewis P. Harris," as near as we could decypher it.

We heard of another wallet being found enclosed in a hand-bill headed, "Beware of Pickpockets!" [Portland Advertiser, 3d.

DIRECTORS' REPORT, K. & P. RAILROAD.

To the Stockholders of the Kennebec and Portland Railroad Company.

Gentlemen:—The past year has been an unpleasant one for your Directors. They were elected on the 25th of October last. On the first of November the half yearly interest amounting to $22,650 was due to the cities and towns. As there was not any money in the Treasury to meet it, a part of your Directors (the present President not included) were obliged to provide for the same, and the coupons were taken up, (with their private funds,) as they were presented, and are now held, a large proportion of them, by these gentlemen.

Early in December, the debts due from the road became so pressing, that those Directors, who up to that time had kept up its credit, decided that they could not do so any longer.

When we took charge of the road, the rolling stock and all personal property of the corporation had been mortgaged to Mr. Reuel Williams to secure the payment of moneys he had advanced for the Company, and for endorsements of the Treasurer's notes which he had made to keep along the running of the road, and some creditors had commenced suits and were attaching the property of the Company, which made it necessary for Mr. Williams to take possession under his mortgage, which was done, and an agreement was made with him that all the income of the road should be paid into his hands, and that he should supply money to meet all necessary expenses of running the road, and apply the surplus to the payment of accruing interest on the Company's debts, and towards his own debts secured by the mortgage.

In April it was found that the income of the road would not enable him to pay the coupons on the bonds of the Company falling due in that month, in addition to other payments necessary to be made, and these coupons were not paid. That produced uneasiness with the bond holders, and they required the Trustees, who held mortgages for their security, to call a meeting of the bond holders to consult what should be done for their benefit; and after several meetings and conference with the Directors of the road, it was agreed that on the first day of September the Trustees might take possesion of the road under the mortgages made to them, for their benefit of the bond holders, and that the road should be managed and run by the Directors for the Trustees upon the following terms:

1st. To pay running expenses, maintenance of way, cost of repairs and keeping up the rolling stock and buildings, and for such other improvements as the Directors and the Trustees may agree upon.

2d. To pay the Whitmore debt on which an attachment was made, taxes and arrearages of taxes against the company, arrearages of dividends, and interest on renewals of notes to banks endorsed by said Williams and secured by his mortgage.

3d. To pay overdue coupons on $45,000 bonds of the company for which 1-20th of the road is mortgaged' and the coupons on those bonds, and of the scrip of cities and towns for which 19-20ths of the road is mortgaged, as they severally became payable.

4th. To pay 5 per cent. semi-annually on the mortgage to trustees of the contributors for building the Yarmouth part of the road.

5th. To pay to said Williams, monthly, $1500 for use of the rolling stock and personal property mortgaged to him, which sums are to be regarded as paying so much of the debt secured by his mortgage.

6th. To pay the commissioners of the sinking fund one and one-half per cent. annually, including the present year, on $755,000 for which certain cities and towns loaned their credit to the road in 1850.

7th. Whatever balance may remain after making the above payments, is to be applied to paying and taking up coupons of cities and towns now overdue, and interest thereon till paid, in hands of parties who hold them, and after those coupons are taken up, the surplus is to be applied under the direction of the Trustees, first to the payment of coupons on the bonds of 1851, and then to pay coupons on the bonds of 1852, and when all these coupons then due and payable shall have been paid, the arrangement is to terminate, and the power of the Trustees under it to cease, and either party may terminate it at the end of one year, by giving thirty days written notice to the other party before the expiration of the year.

The road is now being run under this agreement, which is believed to appropriate the income of the road according to the respective priorities of claims to its earning, by the several creditors.

This arrangement covers the whole present income of the corporation and leaves nothing for creditors, who have no other security than the company's note or indebtedness.

For the earnings of the road and the expense of running it, we refer you to the Treasurer's Report. We are aware that the expenses have been large, but the amount charged covers all the money spent; not one dollar has been charged off to any other account, such as construction, renewal, &c.; on the contrary, the amount charged includes several thousand dollars paid on account of last year's expenses. Many permanent repairs and inprovements to the road, engines, cars, &c., have been made—such as building snow-fence and wood-sheds, relaying tracks between Gardiner and Augusta, including one mile of new iron, repairs on bridge at Cape Elizabeth, filling up mill pond in Portland, extensive repairs on engines and cars, gravelling, ditching, &c., the cost of which is all included in running expenses.

Allen Lambard, *President.*

Burned Herself to Death. We learn that Mrs. Susan Tarbox, wife of James Tarbox, of Topsham, who for a long time has been subject to hopeless insanity, put an end to her existence the latter part of last week, by means of fire. As we hear the facts, on Friday, about ten o'clock, she made an attempt to burn herself by means of friction matches, but was detected by the smoke issuing from the room in which she was confined. The room was then thoroughly searched, and it was supposed impossible that she could have matches in it. It appears, as was subsequently ascertained, that she still had them concealed in her shoes, and early in the afternoon smoke was again discovered about the house and the females about rushed to her room and found the smoke so dense they could not enter. Mr. Tarbox, who was near the house, was immediately alarmed and succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The unfortunate woman had evidently fired her clothes about the waist, as her breast and shoulders were burned in the most shocking manner, though life was not extinct. She made no outcry whatever, and though she lingered until the next day, and was able to converse a little, she manifested little or no symptoms of pain or distress.

She was not without method in her madness, for it was found that she had torn up the carpet and packed it round the doors, to prevent the escape of the smoke, which would again lead to detection. When asked why she did not burn herself in the night, she exclaimed, "What! and burn up all the folks in the house!"

The deceased was of most respectable family connections, being the daughter of Wm. Randall, Esq., of Topsham, and niece of Hon. Benj. Randall, of this city. [Bath Sentinel.

Fire. We regret to learn that the dwelling house and out buildings of Mr. Francis B. Ring of Litchfield, were destroyed by fire on Thursday afternoon last. It caught from fires under the boilers in the L part of the house, and before assistance could be had the whole was destroyed.

In the cellar of the house there were some one hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes and about the same quantity of apples and other vegetables which were all destroyed, and we regret to add that there was no insurance on either the house, furniture, or produce.

[Gardiner Transcript, 1st.

Recovered. On Thursday last, Mr. S. R. Jackson, of this place, received a dispatch from the Chief of Police, Boston, informing him that his team, recently stolen, was in their possession and parties arrested. Mr. J. immediately started to ascertain if it was really his property. A telegraphic dispatch from him states that his horse and wagon are recovered, and the men arrested who profess to hail from Eastport. They will be brought to Portland for trial. Probably they will conclude that horse stealing is an unprofitable and risky business. [Brunswick Telegraph.

WASHINGTON ITEMS

Washington, Oct 29. The last official despatches received from England make no mention of a new Minister to this Government, and an impression prevails here that none will be sent until the inauguration of the new President.

J. N. Bonaparte, Esq., has been warmly received here by the French Minister. To-day he paid his respects to the President.

The Court of Claims will meet on the 25th of November.

Washington, Oct. 30. The Secretary of the Interior to-day reversed the ruling of Judge Minot, late Commissioner of Pensions, making a discrimination between the volunteer and regular service. The Secretary decides that the soldiers in either kind of service are equally entitled to bounty land. This decision will remove the suspension from a great number of claims for bounty land, now pending in the office, under the act of 1855.

Washington, Oct. 31. Secretary Dobbin has returned to his post. All the Cabinet officers are now here. The war department is constantly receiving resignations of army officers, in consequence of alleged inadequacy of salaries for their support.

It has been ascertained from several of the gentlemen below named, that the contracts for supply of Indian goods were awarded to-day, as follows:—To Messrs. Crowin, Ruxthral, and Sears of New York, for Mackinaw blankets, cloth and dry goods; to Messrs. Beuff Brothers and Leaves of New York, for hardware and agricultural implements; to Henry E. Leman of Lancaster, Penn., for guns. The whole contract is one of the largest ever made by the Indian Department.

The number of land warrants issued under the act of March, 1855, during October, were 5642, covering more than 742,000 acres. The total number of applications add up 260,200, and the warrants issued 178,513; to satisfy which 21,501,250 acres are necessary.

The net amount, subject to draft, in the treasury, is upwards of $24,000,000, of which there is at New York $11,750,000; at Philadelphia over $3,000,000; at San Francisco $2,750,000; at Boston $3,000,000; and at Charlotte, N.C., $1,750,000.

SAD CASUALTY.

On Friday evening last at about nine o'clock, Mr. Thomas M. Quinnam, chief clerk in the Post Office in this city, was drowned by falling from the Keuebec bridge. He was returning from Pittston, and not noticing that the draw was open, walked directly off into the water, falling a distance of some thirty feet. It is supposed he was injured by the fall, as he made little or no effort to save himself. It is said that a person standing near the toll-house informed Mr. Q. that the draw was off; but as he had a shawl muffled about his face, it is probable that he did not hear the caution. The body was recovered in about two hours. Mr. Quinnam was a very estimable young man, and was the only son of Rev. Constant Quinnam of Bowdoinham. He was about 21 years of age.

The place where this lamentable accident occurred, was the foot-way on the toll-house side. The carriage-way was closed by a gate, but a space on the side (about three feet wide) was left open. Ordinarily a person would notice the fact of the large gate being shut; but as it should be the duty of the managers of the bridge to guard against all possible inadvertences of passengers, we wonder that the simple precautions of throwing a chain or bar across the footway has not hitherto been practiced. We notice that it is done since the fatal accident, and we trust the sad lesson will render this precaution a permanent one.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury. Since the above was written we have seen the report of an inquest held on Saturday, by a jury summoned by Coroner Marshall. The report after formally stating the manner of the casualty, concludes as follows:

"The inquest feel it their duty to state, that in their opinion, from the evidence adduced before them, said accident would not have happened, had there been any gate or other suitable barrier across the travelled path for foot passengers across said bridge."

(Signed by the Jurors, viz., Frederick P. Theobald, George H. Robinson, Stephen Webber, Harrison G. Lowell, Robt. Williamson, Isaac J. Carr.)

The above opinion, we think, is concurred in by all acquainted with the circumstances. It is a sufficiently moderate expression, at any rate,—more so than we would have been inclined to make it. [Gardiner Journal.

Forgery in Brunswick. A note for $700 forged on a firm in Brunswick, has just been discovered. The person who forged the signature resides in Brunswick, where he has heretofore borne a respectable character. The note is in the hand of Samuel Thompson of Topsham, who bought it as genuine. We suppress the name of the guilty party for the present.

[Bath Tribune.

When the facts which we mentioned yesterday, had been made public, many persons who have had dealings with the accused were induced to examine such paper as they had discounted for him. The result of the examination was the production of three more spurious bills of about $200 each, in the hands of various parties. So far as now known, the amount of forgeries is about $1300.

The accused was arrested on Friday afternoon and placed in the charge of keepers,—but in some way or other he succeeded in escaping, and is now at large.

Long continued embarrassments in business pressed this wretched man to commit the great crime against public and private credit; no doubt he relied on a desperate hope of relief, and intended to take up the notes before they fell due. But he played a bold game; the parties whose names he forged and those upon whom he palmed off the spurious paper, were in constant daily intercourse. Thus it happened that in the course of casual conversation, suspicions were aroused which led to the disclosure of the facts as we have related them.

[Ibid, 28th.

Sweepstakes. Messrs. George E. Shores and H. C. Burleigh, whose entries at the State Fair we mentioned last week, seem to have left a stronger mark upon the exhibition than we expected. Mr. Shores took the third premium, of $4 on drawing oxen; the second, of $5 on two yr. old steers; and the third, of $4, on match oxen. Mr. Burleigh took the first premium, of $6, on grade Durham bull; the third, of $5, on oxen; and a gratuity of $6 on his twin calves. And not content with all this, they finally "put their heads together" and secured the second premium of eight dollars, on plowing, and their share, six dollars, in the first premium on county teams. Well done, gentlemen!—if the North Kennebec Society does not give you a vote of thanks for the honorable manner in which you have represented their interests, let them represent themselves next year.

[Waterville Mail.

Accident. Mrs. Dorcas Wilson, residing on Pearl street, fell down stairs yesterday, injuring herself, as is feared, fatally. This lady has been peculiary unfortunate in this respect, this being the fifth dangerous fall she has experienced.—Once she had an arm broken in five places, by the upsetting of a stage coach. Her leg has twice been broken, and her shoulder dislocated by falling down stairs. This time she cut a large gash on her fore-head, and otherwise injuring herself. She is 78 years of age, and formerly resided in Windham. [Argus, 28th.

Drowned. In this place, 21st inst., Patrick Grey, aged about 16 years, and said to have belonged to Newburyport, Mass. He was engaged in filling water casks for a vessel in company with another boy, in the vicinity of the mills, and accidently fell from a plank or slip on which he stood, and disappeared. His body was recovered about twenty-four hours afterwards, and under charge of our town authorities received a decent burial.

[Machias Republican.

Supreme Court. Yesterday the jury returned a verdict for $6,000 in the case of Rufus Dwinel *vs.* Samuel Veazie in an action for changing the main westerly channel of the Penobscot river above the Piff's mills, called the Dwinel Block, at Lower Oldtown, and diverting the channel, and carrying the water off from said Dwinel's mills, whereby his said property of great value, has become depreciated and of little or no value. [Bangor Journal.

LATEST NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship Illinois, with dates from California to Oct. 5, arrived at New York on Tuesday, 28th ult. She brought 400 passengers, and $1,700,000 in specie. The following synopsis includes all the news of interest by this arrival:—

Business in San Francisco is improving.

Mining intelligence is encouraging.

Ex-Governor McDougal was arrested on his arrival out, on a charge of illegal voting.

The Illinois connected with the Golden Gate, which brought down $2,153,000 in specie.

The British ship-of-war Monarch, from Vancouver's Island, and the war steamer Brisk, from Panama, had arrived at San Francisco.

The papers publish a letter from Col. Fremont, in answer to a letter of inquiry addressed by the editor of the San Francisco Bulletin to the three Presidential candidates. The Bulletin says Fremont's letter has given great satisfaction to the citizens generally.

The jury in the case of ex-Collector Hammond, on trial for embezzling the public monies had disagreed.

The grand jury of San Mateo county found an indictment against ex-Gov. McDougal, for fraud at the May election. He was held to bail in $500.

Dr. Armstrong was murdered near Sacramento, by a man named Colebrook. While the latter was being examined before a Justice, the citizens broke into court, disarmed the officers, and, seizing the prisoner, carried him off and hung him upon a tree.

Dr. John Marsh, a graduate of Harvard University, was murdered at his ranch, near Martinez, by a Spaniard.

The suit of Mesick *vs.* Sunderland, has been decided in the Supreme Court, in favor of the plaintiff, giving him a title to one-third of the city of Sacramento, worth $3,000,000.

Advices from Oregon state that the prospect of a peace with the Indians is flattering.

Capt. Bowman of the U. S. Army, became insane and wandered from his friends. His body was afterwards found in the woods.

Nothing important from Washington Territory. Nothing important from the Isthmus.

Lieut. Charles W. Aby, of frigate Saratoga, died at Aspinwall 16th ult.

Extensive improvements are going on in the cities and towns of the interior, particularly in Sacramento, Marysville and Placerville. In Sacramento, a recent decision of the Supreme Court has caused much uneasiness, as it disturbs the titles to a large portion of the property in the city.

The Wreck of the Toledo. *Buffalo, Oct.* 29. A letter from Port Washington, dated the 25th instant, gives additional partic

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

The steamship Atlantic arrived at New York on Tuesday of last week, bringing dates from Europe to the 15th ult., four days later than previous advices. The news, which is of some importance, is embraced in the following summary:—

Letters from Paris on the financial crisis are more favorable. The bullion in the bank is said to be increasing, both in Paris and at the branches.

A camp of 40,000 is to be established soon at Chalons Sur Madre.

Prince Mehemet Ali Pasha, of Egypt, has arrived in Paris.

It was rumored that the Rothschilds had contracted with the Bank of France to supply gold to the amount of 9,400,000 roubles.

A revolutionary document, addressed to the Italian people, and purporting to be signed by a committee for the people and students of Paris, had been secretly posted in various quarters of Paris. It urges them to arms, and promises assistance.

Espartero is preparing for publication, a manifesto concerning recent events in Spain.

A telegraphic dispatch from Madrid of the 12th inst., announces the fall of O'Donnell and the restoration of Narvaez. O'Donnell and all his colleagues resigned on Sunday night, 12th inst., and their resignations were accepted. Narvaez immediately assumed office, and appointed his ministry, namely: Pidal, Foreign Affairs; Seife, Finance; Mocedal, Interior; Arzuela, Justice; Urbistonbo, War; Lersuntiz, Marine.

No further particulars from Spain.

Application had been made to the Portuguese government, for authority to lay down an Electric Telegraph between Portugal and Brazil.

Preparations for defence continued at Naples.

The difficulty between the Courts of Sardinia and Tuscany, relative to the expulsion of the Sardianian student tourists from Florence, had been settled, Tuscany having apologized.

The Commissioners for settling the boundary line of Bessarabia had nearly completed their labors.

The Czar was to make his solemn entree into St. Petersburg on the 14th inst.

The Paris Journal Debats says: "We believe that the pretensions raised by Russia to the Island of Serpents have been abandoned, and the island will again become a possession of Turkey; but the Belgrade difficulty remains as before."

It is not true that 4000 Austrians have occupied Galatz, as was reported.

The Neapolitan affair remains quite unchanged. All thoughts of an expedition are now supposed to be abandoned, and even the French and English Ministers will not be recalled.

Russia is said to have given formal notice to re-assemble the Congress of Pais, to which France and Prussia have assented, and now await only England's concurrence.

Denmark has consented to a reduction of the Land Transit duties, preparatory to a reduction of the Sound dues.

Letters from the Royal Albert, bearing the flag of Admiral Lyons, to as late as the 2d Oct., announce that she was making preparations to winter above the South Bridge, and within the Golden Horn, and that in consequence of the non-execution of the treaty of Paris by Russia, Her Majesty's steam frigate Magicienne, the Lynx, steam corvette, and the Weser, steam gunboat, had re-entered the Black Sea, to be followed forthwith by the Vulture, steam frigate.

Latest By Telegraph.

LONDON, Wednesday, October 15. A letter from Bombay gives the details of the preparations making to supply the naval contingency. There will be employed 14 steamers, 6 of them carrying from three to four 68 pounders; 10 heavily armed gun-boats, four schooners, and other crafts for landing troops, and 25 or 26 transports. The expedition will be very complete.

MADRID, Tuesday. The following additions have been made to the new Ministry: S. Mouvano, Public Works and Civil Governor of Madrid; S. Zurvano, Colonies.

LONDON, Oct. 14. The Times City article of last evening reports a fall in the funds during that day of ⅛ths. It also says that the announcement that the ultimatum is understood to have been sent on Saturday to the King of Naples, and that its non-acceptance will be followed by the recall of the English and French representatives and the dispatch there of the combined fleets, is stated to have created the increased depression in the French funds.

The letters from Paris to-day confirm more favorable reports regarding the position of the Bank of France. The Bank of England have curtailed their advances upon Government stock of seven days of the ordinary period of fourteen.

LATER—ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

The steamship Asia, with dates to the 18th, three days later than the above, arrived at New York on Thursday. Her news is contained in the following summary:—

The political news is unimportant.

The London Money Market was decidedly more stringent, owing to the Bank of England having refused advances, excepting on Exchequer bills. The bullion in the Bank had decreased £640,000.

Consuls for money closed at 91⅞

Cotton active with a slight advance on middling qualities; sales of the week 73,000 bales, of which 25,000 were on speculation and for export.

Flour and Wheat slightly easier. Corn advanced 6d a 1s. The weather has been unfavorable.

The screw steamer Kangaroo, from Philadelphia, arrived at Liverpool 9.15 A. M. on Thursday, 16th. The Khersonese arrived about noon same day, from Portland via St. Johns, N. F. The Khersonese, on the 5th, in lat 48 3, lon 5 41, passed an iceberg 150 feet high and of considerable extent, drifting slowly to the Southward.

LATEST. *London, Friday evening.* Consols closed to-day at 91⅛ for money, 91⅛ for account. Sugar active at 1s a 1s 6d advance. Breadstuffs steady. American securities are at slightly reduced rates.

A despatch says that in consequence of a pressing note from France, the Austrian evacuation of the Principalities had commenced.

The Queen of Spain has revoked the Constitution of 1845, and re-established the ancient regime.

FIRE. A most destructive fire occurred at noon on Tuesday last at Longueil, whereby the store shop, belonging to the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and its contents were totally destroyed. The Fire Brigade from Longueil and Montreal were promptly on the spot and prevented the flames from extending to the Engine House and adjoining buildings. We understand the loss is estimated at £2000, and that the origin of the fire is unknown, but supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

[Canadian Times, 30th.

SUSPENSION OF A RHODE ISLAND BANK. The Bank of the Republic, of Providence, R. I., whose bills we stated on Monday were not received at the Suffolk Bank, has announced its inability to meet its bills on demand. It is, says the Providence Journal, a new bank, of small capital, $120,000. The difficulty is owing to the failure of a large Western produce house in New York, in whose paper the bank had a large amount of its capital. The circulation of the bank is $80,000. It is said that it has loaned $100,000 on the acceptance of the New York house. [Traveller.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE. At about 11 o'clock last night Webber's extensive rope walk on Northampton street was found to be on fire, and before sufficient assistance arrived to quell the flames, the building with most of its contents was in ashes. Various estimates are made upon the probable loss, most of which state it in the vicinity of $100,000. There is said to have been a large quantity of hemp and other stock on the premises. Insurance not ascertained.

[Boston Journal, 20th.

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

The Moniteur de la Flotte, a Paris paper, has the following interesting intelligence from Japan:—

Our last account from the China Seas mention a highly interesting fact. The Emperor of Japan, being anxious to adjust various questions connected with the recent treaties he had concluded with the several governments of Europe and America, held on the 23d of June at Jeddo, the capital of his empire, a solemn assembly of the principal lords and most influential personages of his Court. It was decided at the meeting that two ports of the empire, those of Nangasaki and Hakodadi, should be open to the vessels of all nations. There they might repair, take in provisions, establish depots of coal, &c. The other ports of the empire, moreover, are to be accessible to vessels in distress, which may take refuge in them, but which will have to put to sea the moment the danger is over. No foreigner is allowed to penetrate into the interior of the country without a special permission from the Chief of the State. No decision had yet been come to with regard to the commercial question. The right of trading with Japan is still exclusively maintained in favor of the Dutch and Chinese, who have long possessed it on very onerous terms, having but one market open to them, that of Nangasaki. The new policy adopted by the government of Japan will be productive of incalculable results. Hitherto no foreign vessels could enter the ports of the country to refit or take in provisions. The last decision of the Court of Jeddo accordingly constitutes a great progress. Should China, Cochin China, the Empire of Siam, and all other neighboring States follow the example of Japan, the intercourse between the extreme East and the rest of the world would be completely changed.

ENTERPRISE. An iron steamboat has just been finished by the Novelty Iron Works, to run on the river Maule, in Chili, between the city of Concepcion, on the Pacific, and the city of Talca, in the interior. Several Americans are interested in the enterprise, and will probably send out other boats of the same description. This boat is 125 feet in length by 35 in width, and will draw eighteen inches of water. An interesting fact connected with her is, that she is the last vessel modelled by the late George Steers. She has two oscillating engines, with a power of 170 horses; is guaranteed to run at the rate of ten miles on hour. After being taken in pieces, she will be shipped on the clipper George Benson, for Valparaiso.

Talca is the terminus of a new railroad, just put in operation by American engineers. A party of Englishmen had previously undertaken the work, and sent out five steamers; but the latter were unable to ascend the stream; and the construction of the railroad was attended with such large expense as to threaten the whole enterprise with extinction. The work now proceeds under more favorable auspices. The freight carried on the river Maule is principally wool and an excellent kind of wine, said to resemble choice claret, and which is produced in large quantities. [N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN CHICAGO AND QUEBEC. We understand, says the Montreal Transcript, that a company is in course of formation, to establish a line of propellers between Chicago and Quebec, in connection with our ocean steam line. The amount of capital, necessary to work the concern, £100,000. The Montreal merchants are likely to have the line in their own hands, those of Quebec having declined to contribute toward it. Its importance must be clear to all. Flour from Chicago will be brought to Montreal at a very cheap rate, and being shipped on board the ocean steamers, will be transported to Europe at less expense, and in a shorter period, than by the New York route. The propellers will, in fact, be the best feeders of our ocean trade. We have not a doubt the shares will be taken up, and the boats built and ready for starting by the opening of navigation next spring.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY. The work of building an addition to the Astor Library was begun some weeks ago, and is now rapidly progressing. The new part will be substantially a duplicate of the present structure, both in external design and interior finish. When completed, the the whole edifice will present a front of 130 feet, with a depth of 105. The space thus added will admit of any arrangement of the library that may be desired. It will be recollected that Wm. B. Astor, Esq., voluntarily contributed $200,000 towards the expense of the new building, the cost of which, including the ground, which was $70,000, will doubtless exceed that amount. It will take about two years to complete the work. [New York Times.

NEGRO INSURRECTION IN ARKANSAS. We learn from the Memphis papers that there is great excitement in Union County, Arkansas, on account of the discovery of a plot among the negroes to rise in rebellion on the 15th of this month. Fortunately the plot was discovered in time to prevent one of the most bloody massacre in the whole annals of insurrection. The plot was very extensive, and the negroes who were taken up and made to confess, implicated others twenty miles off. Some of the negroes say the rising was to take place on the day or immediately after the Presidential election. The men all being from home on that day, the plot was to murder the women and children first, and then attack the unarmed men at the polls. Several white men have been implicated, and notified to leave the county within a given time or be hung. The letter states that on the Colorado the excitement is intense, and that several negroes have been hung. The plot seems to have been very extensive, reaching as far as Texas.

LLAMAS. The first lot of Llamas imported from Ecuador on account of the Spanish Government, consisting of one hundred and seven fine animals, were safely conveyed to Aspinwall on the 17th, by the Railroad Company, for shipment on board the steamer Granada for Cuba. This is the first shipment on a large scale ever made of these animals, and we understand that four or five hundred more will soon follow. The raisers of stock in the United States should take into consideration whether these useful animals might not be profitably introduced into the Union for the sake of their valuable wool.

INSURANCE INSOLVENCIES AT NEW YORK. The committee which have investigated the affairs of the failed Globe Mutual Marine Insurance Company, at New York, report that the capital was $300,000, of which nearly or quite $150,000 was lost in financiering. In some cases the company raised money on its own notes, with collateral security at the rate of nearly 10 per cent. a month. The obligations are $110,000 on open policies. If the concern goes into liquidation, but little will be paid to its creditors. Attempts are making, if possible, to obtain an additional subscription of a quarter to half a million dollars.

The Astor Mutual has gone into liquidation.

AN ACRE OF FISH. On Monday some of the Portsmouth boats fell in with an unusually large shoal of menhaden just this side of Castle Hill. They had previously taken a shoal near the Dumplings, a part of which they put on board a sloop, and the rest was sent off in boats. They then captured the outer shoal, and at least twelve hundred barrels were pursed. Of these, the boats at hand could only take three hundred and fifty barrels, and the rest they were forced to let go again. We saw the shoal half an hour before it was pursed. It covered, at least, an acre, and was a dense, solid mass of fish, swept along by the tide, for they were too thickly packed to swim, and those on the surface were continually forced out of water.

[Newport Mercury.

SPLENDID MASONIC TEMPLE. The New York Herald says that the Masonic fraternity of that State contemplate erecting in the city of New York an edifice which will exceed in magnificence and finish anything of the kind on this continent. It is to be five stories high, of white marble, one hundred feet front by one hundred and twenty-five deep. It will contain ample accommodations for all masonic purposes, and the appointments and decorations of the rooms will be on the most splendid and costly scale. The Masonic temple in Philadelphia, which is regarded as a miracle of beauty and magnificence, cost about $300,000, but this edifice is expected to cost $500,000. It will probably be located on Broadway.

APPALLING BURNING OF A SHIP.

The following details of a horrible case of piracy and burning of a ship at Macao have been received at Lloyds: "The Dutch ship Banca, Captain Heymans, 700 tuns burthen, with 300 to 400 emigrants (coolies) for Havana, put back to Macao about a month since, (the dispatch is dated Hong Kong, August 10,) with her water casks leaking, and cargo shifted, having encountered boisterous weather, and on reaching the outer roads brought up to an anchor.

There she remained repairing, the officers exercising strict vigilance in preventing the coolies going ashore, for fear they should make their escape. For three weeks, whatever discontent may have prevailed, no fears of an outbreak would seem to have been entertained, until a Chinese doctor warned the captain that mischief was brewing. In preparing for such a contingency as a rising of the coolliers, the small arms were placed on the poop, and two guns were loaded with grape and pointed forward.

About nine o'clock of the night of the 8th, the disturbance commenced, and the crew took refuge on the poop. The captain first fired a shot or two overhead, but as that had no effect, and the coolies advanced towards them, yelling frightfully, armed with belaying pins, bricks torn from the cooking places, &c., the captain gave orders to his men to fire, and immediately a volley was poured into the infurated mass from the two guns, and also from the small arms.

This had the effect of checking and putting down the riot, and the coolies were driven below but they sought revenge by setting fire to the ship, and in a few minutes the captain was appalled by seeing flames issuing up from the fore hatch. A frightful scene of carnage followed: the coolies rushed up on deck, and no doubt murdered all the officers of the ship. None of them nor the captain were afterwards seen.—The ship was soon in a blaze, fore and aft. In about an hour the mainmast fell with a crash, then the fore and mizzen, and about midnight the magazine blew up with a tremendous explosion. The ship was instantly hurled to fragments, and a vast number of poor creatures, who, clinging to the chains, perished with her. Of the number on board, including crew and passengers, about five hundred, only one hundred and fifty escaped with their lives; the remainder were either burnt in the ship or drowned. The affair has produced a great sensation at Hong Kong.

NEW ZEALAND. On the 20th Sept., at Liverpool, the opening of a line of communication between Liverpool and New Zealand, by means of monthly clipper ships, was celebrated by a grand banquet on board the first ship, which was to receive three hundred emigrants and eight hundred tuns of cargo. Fifteen years ago, the colony of New Zealand was an uncultivated, unexplored group of islands, inhabited by native cannibals. The New Zealand Company was at that time formed; sent out emigrants, turned to account its abundant agricultural and mineral resources, and with the aid of indefatigable missionaries converted the natives to Christianity. In a short time, the British government erected New Zealand into a separate colony. The population was then not over 5000; it has now increased to 180,000, of whom 50,000 at least are whites, mostly emigrants from the mother country.

STEAMBOATS, RAILROADS AND TELEGRAPHS. Before the year 1800, there was not a single steamboat in existence, and the application of steam to machinery was unknown. Fulton launched the first steamboat in 1804; now there are 3000 steamboats traversing the waters of America, and the time saved in travel is equal to 70 per cent. In 1800 there was not a single railroad in the world. In the United States alone there are now 8797 miles of railroad, costing $286,000,000 to build, and about 22,000 miles of railroad in England and America. The locomotive will now travel in as many hours a distance which required in 1800 as many days to accomplish. In 1800 it took weeks to convey intelligence between Philadelphia and New Orleans; now it can be accomplished in minutes by the electric telegraph, which only had its beginning in 1843.

LATER FROM MEXICO. A New Orleans dispatch of the 25th says:—

"We are in receipt of Galveston dates to the 23d inst. The frontier papers state that Vidaurri had taken Mier without resistance, and then moved against Camargo, which place was defended by thirteen hundred troops. Vidaurri has three thousand men, and some skirmishes had already taken place between the opposing forces."

Baltimore, Oct. 28. The New Orleans papers of Tuesday publish a letter from Mr. Gardner, intimating that the new American minister to Mexico will not find the government to which he is accredited, as both Alvarez and Vidaurri are advancing upon the capital, for the purpose of overturning Comonfort.

EXPEDITION TO THE SOUTH ATLANTIC. The U. S. storship Release has been selected by government for the purpose of visiting the American shores of the South Atlantic, to procure sugar cane and seeds under the appropriation of $75,000 which was made for that object by the last Congress. Lieut. Charles C. Simms, U. S. N., will command the Release, and sail from New York in a week or ten days. It is expected that she will visit the shores of Central and South America as well as many of the West India Islands, and return early in the spring.

RAGGED SCHOOL IN BOSTON. Mr. Jay, a colporteur of the American and Foreign Bible Society in this city, gives an encouraging account of his labors on behalf of ragged and neglected children. In pursuance of his work one day he found some ten or twelve families of Italian organ grinders, who gained their subsistence by begging and stealing. Mr. Jay commenced a school in the vestry of the Union Church, securing the attendance of eight of these Italian boys, and since January last the number has increased, until he is enabled to report as connected with the school 150, from four to twenty-five years of age. Quite a number of these have learned to read.

THE RAILWAY OPENED THROUGH. The Montreal papers of Tuesday, give an account of the arrival of the first regular train of cars over the Grand Trunk Railway to Toronto, Monday evening, on time, bringing a large number of passengers. The preparations for the celebration in Montreal are going forward with great spirit; and the great occasion promises to be of more interest than any similar one yet witnessed on this side of the Atlantic. Guests are invited from all the principal cities of the Union, and along the route of the 1872 miles railway from Portland to Iowa City.

MELANCHOLY. Capt. Bowman, of the 9th Reg't U. S. A., stationed in the Yakima valley, recently became insane, and escaped from his friends who were accompanying him to the Dalles. His body has recently been found by a party from Dalles, who volunteered to go out in search of him. The wild beasts had eaten almost the entire flesh from his bones, leaving enough of identity to know that it was the remains of Capt. B. The deceased was regarded as an efficient and excellent officer, and a good citizen. We learn he leaves a wife and children to mourn his melancholy and untimely end.

[Oregonian, Sept. 20.

A NUT FOR LAWYERS. Mr. Huntington, the skillful maker of promissory notes to the amount of a million or so, more or less, has shown the utmost tact in duping Wall street, who but for a piece of carelessness might have escaped detection, and may get clear of conviction for felony by a quibble of the law. The question will be raised by his counsel whether the forged notes were "uttered" or issued in a technical point of view. They were deposited as collateral security—not transferred or sold—and not impossibly he may be able to convince the Courts that this does not amount to "uttering" them.

FROM NEW MEXICO. *St. Louis, Oct.* 27. The Santa Fe mail arrived at Independence on the 23d inst. The news is unimportant. Business had been dull, and the Indians were comparatively quiet. The election which took place on the first Monday of September, resulted in a Democratic majority in both Houses. Gen. Garland and Major Brooks were about leaving for the States. Col. Bonneville will command the department in the absence of Gen. Garland.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Flour,	$7 00 @ 10 00	Round Hog,	$9 00 @ 10 00
Corn Meal,	95 @ 1 00	Clear Salt Pork,	12 00 @ 14 00
Rye Meal,	1 25 @ 0 00	Mutton,	6 @ 8
Wheat,	1 75 @ 1 80	Turkeys,	10 @ 12
Rye,	1 00 @ 1 00	Chickens,	10 @ 12
Corn,	80 @ 85	Geese,	8 @ 10
Beans,	1 85 @ 2 00	Clover Seed,	15 @ 18
Oats,	35 @ 40	Herd's Grass,	3 50 @ 3 75
Potatoes,	50 @ 60	Red Top,	1 00 @ 1 12
Dried Apples,	4 @ 6	Hay,	10 00 @ 12 00
Cooking Apples,	33 @ 40	Lime,	90 @ 90
Winter Apples,	50 @ 60	Fleece Wool,	33 @ 37
Butter,	20 @ 22	Pulled Wool,	33 @ 35
Cheese,	10 @ 13	Lamb Skins,	50 @ 75
Eggs,	18 @ 20	Hides,	6 @ 7
Lard,	15 @ 16		

REMARKABLE FATALITY AND SINGULAR FACT. More than nine-tenths of the Colds neglected in New England result in Consumption; more than ninety-nine one-hundredths of the cases of Consumption terminate in death,—when all of the former and many of the latter might have been cured by the early use of Mrs. M. N. Gardner's Indian Balsam of Liverwort and Hoarhound.

To Nervous Sufferers.

A retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct the Rev. JOHN DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y. 4m37

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. We know nothing of its merits save what we read, but that is sufficient, particularly when we see such testimonials of its efficacy as the following, which we clip from the Ottowa Free Trader.

"Having tried successively sundry highly recommended 'hair tonics' on our own half denuded crown, we about lost all confidence in nostrums of that sort, until a week ago we met a distinguished politician of this State, whom we had seen three years ago with thin hair, and as 'gray as a rat,' but now boasting as fine head of hair as one could wish. We demanded the secret of his improved appearance, when he kindly accounted for it by ascribing it to the virtues of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. We shall try that next.

3m46 [Rock River Democrat.

Sold in Augusta by CHAS. F. POTTER; and by Druggists throughout the United States.

"STOP THAT BARKING!" "Take time by the forelock," and cure that noisy cough. Remove it or it will remove you, for it cries aloud in every body's ears, "Make way for the Consumption!" Mrs. Gardner's Indian Balsam of Liverwort and Hoarhound will silence its noise, stay its evil, and give you sweet repose for your present sleepless nights. Buy it at Weeks & Potter's, 151 Washington street, Boston, and you will bless our columns for this suggestion.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter, 151 Washington street, Boston, General Agents. H. H. HAY, Portland, State Agent.

J. S. MANLEY, Agent for Augusta.

Hymeneal.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour,
There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower!
The world was sad—the garden was a wild!
And man, the hermit, sighed—till woman smiled!

In this city, Oct. 20th, Mr. SYLVANUS TRASK to Miss VILETTA WHITTIER.

In Hallowell, Oct. 28th, SAMUEL A. STINSON, Esq., of Clinton, Iowa, to Miss LUCRETIA B. PAGE, daughter of Rufus K. Page, Esq.

In Waterville, Mr. CHARLES E. BULLARD of Holliston, Mass., to Miss CLARA F. NOWELL of Fairfield.

In Skowhegan, Oct. 28th, by Levi E. Judkins, Esq., Mr. FOSTER D. CHASE of Norridgewock, to Miss ELIZABETH B. M. WHITE.

In Troy, Oct. 11th, by Rev. D. Lampson, Mr. CYRUS S. NOBLE to Miss MARY COOK; Oct. 12th, Mr. JOHN C. ROBINSON to Miss MARY M. PEAVEY.

In Presque Isle, Aroostook county, Oct. 29th, by J. B. Hall, Esq., Mr. JOHN T. PARSONS to Miss REBECCA VANCE, all of Letter H.

In Hartford, Ct., at the residence of Mr. Lewis Bradley, by the Rev. A. K. Dissay, R. M. MANSUR, Esq., Editor of the Glenwood Valley Times, to Miss EMILY A. BRADLEY, both of Vienna.

In Wilton, Oct. 23d, Major MOSES WELLS of Phillips, to Mrs. MARTHA KIMBALL.

In Winthrop, Oct. 29th, by Rev. R. M. Sawyer, Dr. I. T. TALBOT of Boston, to Miss EMILY FAIRBANKS, daughter of Columbus Fairbanks, Esq.

In Chester, Oct. 26th, by Samuel Chesley, Esq., ALBION HANNAN, of Passadumkeag, to Miss MARY ANN CHESLEY, daughter of the officiating justice.

In Woodstock, Mr. NEHEMIAH DAVIS to Miss MARY JANE PERHAM.

In Boston, Mr. HIRAM HODGDON to Miss CAROLINE R. CHANDLER.

In Brunswick, Capt. THOMAS GIVEN, JR., to Miss ELIZABETH G. PENNELL.

In Topsham, Mr. T. R. SIMONTON of Camden, to Miss JOSEPHINE HALL.

In Boston, Mr. JOEL E. GILMAN of Parkman, to Miss MARGARET J. KEOWN.

In Lowell, Mass., Mr. ROBERT S. EATON of Stockton, Cal., to Miss OLIVIA M. GOODRICH of Skowhegan; Mr. AVERY WEBB of Waldoboro', to Miss FRANCES HONEY.

Obituary.

Spirit! thy labor is o'er,
Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore
And the race of immortals begun.

In this city, NANCY CHASE, relict of the late John W. Chase, aged 64.

In this city, Oct. 3d, CALEB TRASK, aged 85.

On board ship Hannah Crocker, on the passage from New Orleans to New York, REUEL YOUNG of Belfast.

In Winthrop, at the residence of her son-in-law, Hon. S. P. Benson, Mrs. PHEBE A. MANN, aged 68.

In Monmouth, Oct. 18th, ISAAC RICHARDS, aged 60.

In Manchester, ROSILLA B. PHELPS, daughter of Geo. W. Phelps, aged 12 years 4 months.

In Farmington, Oct. 27th, JOHN SHAW, aged 74.

In Bangor, Oct. 15th, CHARLES A. WING, aged 5 years 5 months 23 days; Oct. 28th, WILLIS C. WING, aged 3 yrs. 11 months, only children of B. C. and Elvira C. Wing.

In Gardiner, REUBEN F. McLELLAN, aged 45; AUGUSTA SAWYER, aged 16; THOMAS M. QUINNAM, aged 21.

In Bath, EDWARD W. ROBINSON, aged 35.

Notice to School Teachers, Augusta.

THE Superintending School Committee of Augusta will be in session at Joseph Baker's Office, Water street, at two o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856, and on each succeeding Saturday for six weeks, for the purpose of examining Teachers for the Winter Schools. None need apply at any other times.

Candidates will be expected, in all cases, to present certificates of good moral character, and of the possession of a temperance and disposition suitable to be instructors of youth; and must be prepared to pass a satisfactory examination in Reading, Spelling, Writing, Analyzing and Parsing in Weld's Grammar, according to Towers or Weld's system, Geography, History, Greenleaf's Common School Arithmetic, and Bailey's or Smyth's Algebra, or their equivalents.

P. S. PERCIVAL, } S. S. Com.
JOSEPH BAKER, } of
W. A. P. DILLINGHAM, } Augusta.

Augusta, Oct. 21, 1856. 6w46

LARD AND SPERM OIL.—Winter Strained Lard and Sperm Oil, for sale by 46 C. F. POTTER.

LEMONS, &c.—Fresh Lemons; also extra nice RAISINS, in half and quarter boxes, just received and for sale by 46 C. F. POTTER.

Castle Soap.

10 BOXES CASTILE SOAP; also Pure Neats' Oil, Coarse and Fine Sponge, Horse Brushes, Curry Combs, Mane Combs, Lamp Black, &c. &c., for sale by C. F. POTTER.

CORKS.—25 gross superfine Wine Corks, a very superior article, for sale by 46 C. F. POTTER.

GRADE JERSEY BULL.

FOR SALE, a half blood Jersey Bull, 6 months old, sired by a thorough bred Jersey out of a Grade Durham Heifer, a fine small boned and of good size. Price $40 Inquire of the Editor of the Maine Farmer.

Winthrop, Nov. 3, 1856. 6w46

GRAPE VINES.

SEVERAL varieties, viz: Isabella, Concord, Black Hamburg, Early August, Black Native, Fremont, a new seedling, purple, large round berry, early September; also purple and green English Gooseberries, Houghton's, and other varieties; Black, White and Red Currants, and a few fine Plum Trees. Now is a good time to set out vines and shrubs. Please call and examine, or send in your orders, which will be promptly attended to. FREDERIC WINGATE.

Augusta, Nov. 3, 1856. 46

NORTH KEN. AG. SOCIETY.

THE Trustees hereby give notice that all entries for premiums on Crops, Manures, &c., must be made with the Secretary on or before the first Monday in December, instead of the third, as before notified, so as to comply with the requirements of the Board of Agriculture.

Blank returns for competitors may be had on application to the Secretary. JOS. PELCIVAL, Sec'y.

Waterville, Nov. 3, 1856. 46

ONE DOLLAR....WHAT IT WILL DO.

IT WILL PROCURE FOR YOU A WHOLE YEAR

BALLOU'S DOLLAR MONTHLY.

☞ There are one hundred pages of reading matter in each number of Ballou's Dollar Monthly.

☞ Two pages of finely executed, original humorous illustrations also embellish each number.

☞ One year twelve hundred pages of reading matter per annum, for the unprecedented price of *one dollar!*

☞ It is just such a work as any father, brother, or friend would introduce to the family circle.

☞ In all respects it is fresh, original, and what it purports to be, the cheapest magazine in the world.

☞ It is carefully edited by Mr. Ballou, who has sixteen years experience on the Boston press.

☞ Devoted to news, tales, poems, stories of the sea, discoveries, miscellany, wit and humor.

☞ Each number contains original articles from more than *twenty* regular contributors.

☞ Any person procuring *one dollar* to the proprietor, as below, shall receive the Magazine for one year; or any person sending us *eight* subscribers and *eight dollars*, at one time, shall receive the *ninth* copy gratis.

M. M. BALLOU, *Publisher and Proprietor*,
No. 22 Winter Street, Boston, Mass.

2m46

And. County Ag. & Hort. Society.

THE members of the Androscoggin County Agricultural and Horticultural Society are requested to meet in Agricultural Hall, on Saturday, Nov. 8th, 1856, at 1 o'clock P. M., to hear report of the Committee on purchasing and preparing Grounds for the Society; also to confer together concerning the liquidation of the Society's liabilities, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting. A punctual attendance is requested.

Lewiston, Oct. 24, 1856. 2w45 W. R. WRIGHT, Sec'y.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE Superintending School Committee of the town of CHINA, will meet for the purpose of examining teachers for the Winter Schools in said town, as follows, viz.—At the Schoolhouse in China Village, on Saturday, the 1st day of November next; at the Schoolhouse at South China, on Saturday, the 15th day of Nov. next; and at the Jepson Schoolhouse, (so called,) on Saturday, the 29th day of Nov. next; each meeting to be at one o'clock P. M.

ALFRED FLETCHER, } S. S. Committee
ELI JONES, } of China.
SILAS F. JEPSON, }

China, Oct. 13, 1856. 4w43

PROSPECTUS OF THE MAINE FARMER,

VOL. XXV.---FOR 1857.

THE MAINE FARMER will soon enter upon its 25th Volume, the closing year of the quarter century of its existence. It has now been so long before the public, and its character and objects are so well understood by the Farmers, Mechanics, and Working Men of Maine, that the Publisher deems it unnecessary to say aught about it in that respect. He wishes, however, to tender his grateful acknowledgements for the liberal and increasing patronage that he has hitherto received, and to inform his friends and the public that he shall endeavor to keep up with the spirit of improvement, by a corresponding outlay to improve the next Volume of the Farmer. He will therefore commence it with new type, on paper of improved quality, and use every exertion to obtain new embellishments and illustrations, by engravings, of animals, fruits, farm buildings, &c., &c., and make such other additions in various ways, as the wants of his readers may require, and the amount of patronage enable him to do.

The paper will remain under the editorial charge of E. HOLMES, whose capabilities as an agricultural editor are well known.

The farmer, mechanic and artisan, especially, are invited to lend us their support, and in return we promise to furnish them information with regard to their various pursuits, from the best sources. Agricultural and horticultural operations, of every kind, and important discoveries and improvements in the mechanic arts, we shall place before our readers at an early period after being made public.

As a family paper, also, we shall spare no pains to make it second to none other. Selections from the best tales and miscellaneous matter of the day will be found upon the fourth page, in addition to a department expressly devoted to religion and morality. This feature of the paper has met with much favor, and we shall spare no pains to make it still more attractive.

We shall also give the latest local and foreign news, up to the hour of publication. The reports of the doings in the State and National Legislatures will be full, and carefully made up.

In short, we mean to make it, pre-eminently, what its title claims for it, "An Agricultural and Family Newspaper," one that shall be worthy of even more generous support than it now enjoys.

TERMS.—One dollar and seventy-five cents per annum, if paid in *advance*; two dollars if paid within the year; two dollars and fifty cents if payment is delayed beyond the year.

Augusta, Nov. 4, 1856. RUSSELL EATON.

To the Honorable Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE Petition and Representation of JOHN BARROWS, Administrator on the Estate of

GREENLIEF BARROWS, late of Augusta,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, respectfully shews, that the personal estate of said deceased, which has come into the hands and possession of the said Administrator is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said estate by the sum of fifteen thousand dollars;—that said deceased died seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in said Augusta, and described as follows, viz:—The homestead farm of the said Greenlief Barrows, with the buildings thereon, also about 40 acres of land north of the homestead lot, east of the Bolton Hill road, south of land owned by John Barrows; also about 40 acres of land south of the homestead lot and east of the road leading to the Thomaston road; also 5 acres of land north of the new Belfast road, part of Walter Dodson, No. 17 on F. Chandler's plan of survey; also 50 acres of land purchased of one Jones. That a partial sale of the homestead will injure the remainder thereof; that the sale of other pieces will be insufficient to produce the sum that required; and advantageous offers have been made to him for said real estate, and that the interest of all persons interested will be best promoted by an immediate acceptance thereof. He therefore prays your Honor, that he may be authorized to accept of said offer, and sell said Real Estate to the person making the same, according to the statute in such cases made and provided.

JOHN BARROWS.

KENNEBEC, SS.—*At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the 4th Monday of October*, 1856.

On the Petition and Representation aforesaid, *Ordered*, That notice be given by publishing a copy of this petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend on the 4th Monday of November next, at a Court of Probate then to be held in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: F. DAVIS, *Register.*
Copy. Attest: F. DAVIS, *Register.* 46

To the Hon. Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE undersigned, Guardian of Howard M. Atkins, Eliza E. Atkins, Ann E. Atkins and George A. Atkins, minor heirs of JOSEPH S. ATKINS, late of Mount Vernon in said County, deceased,—*Respectfully represent*, that said minors are seized and possessed of the following described real estate, viz:—The farm and buildings lately occupied by Mrs. E. S. Atkins, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres—That an advantageous offer of nine hundred and sixty dollars, has been made by Mr. Garland of Waterville, in said County, which offer it is for the interest of all concerned immediately to accept, the proceeds of sale to be put out at interest for the benefit of said minors. He therefore prays that license may be granted him to sell and convey the above described Real Estate to the person making said offer, according to the statute in such cases made and provided.

CALVIN HOPKINS.

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC, SS.—*At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the 4th Monday of October*, 1856.

On the foregoing Petition, *Ordered*, that notice be given by publishing a copy of this petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend on the fourth Monday of November next, at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: F. DAVIS, *Register.*
Copy of petition and order of Court.
Attest: F. DAVIS, *Register.* 46

Augusta Flour and Grist Mill.

THE subscriber is manufacturing a nice article of Family Flour from Western wheat. For sale at the Mills, wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, put up in bags of 1-4 and 1-8 bbls. Custom Grinding done in the best manner. Wheat, corn, and rye meal constantly on hand, and for sale as low as can be found in the city. Shorts, middlings, and all kinds of Feed for sale. Also Ground Plaster constantly on hand. Cash paid for all kinds of grain at this mill. 46 JOHN SCOLES.

SPALDING'S ROSE MARY

1,000,000 BOTTLES SOLD!

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1852, by J. Russell Spaulding, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of Massachusetts.

All infringements will be dealt with according to Law!

This great and popular preparation is decidedly one of the nicest and best articles in the world for the

HAIR!

It imparts a richness and brilliancy, cleans, ornaments, invigorates, embellishes, removes dandruff

The Muse.

From Putnam's Monthly for November.

HENDRIK'S PROPHECY.

A SONG.*

Flow fair beside the Palisades, flow, Hudson, fair and free,
By proud Manhattan's shore of ships and green Hoboken's tree;
So fair yon haven clasped its isles, in such a sunset gleam,
When Hendrik and his sea-worn tars first sounded up the stream,
And climbed this rocky palisade, and resting on its brow,
Passed round the can and gazed awhile on shore and wave below;
And Hendrik drank with hearty cheer, and loudly then cried he:
"'Tis a good land to fall in with, men, and a pleasant land to see!"

Then something—ah, 'twas prophecy!—came glowing to his brain:
He seemed to see the mightier space between the oceans twain,
Where other streams by other strands run thro' their forests fair,
From bold Missouri's lordly tide to the leafy Delaware;
The Sacramento, too, he saw, with its sands of secret gold,
And the sea-like Mississippi on its long, long courses rolled;
And great thoughts glowed within him: "God bless the land," cried he;
"'Tis a good land to fall in with, men, and a pleasant land to see!

"I see the white sails on the main, along the land I view
The forests opening to the light and the bright axe flashing through;
I see the cots and village ways, the churches with their spires,
Where once the Indians camped and danced the war-dance round their fires;
I see a storm come up the deep—'tis hurrying, raging o'er
The darkened fields—but soon it parts, with a sullen, seaward roar.
'Tis gone; the heaven smiles out again—God loves the land," cried he;
"'Tis a good land to fall in with, men, and a pleasant land to see!

"I see the white sails on the main, I see, on all the strands,
Old Europe's exiled households crowd, and toil's unnumbered hands—
From Hessenland, and Frankenland, from Danube, Drave, and Rhine,
From Netherland, my sea-born land, and the Norseman's hills of pine,
From Thames and Shannon, and their isles—and never, sure, before,
Invading host such greeting found upon a stranger shore.
The generous Genius of the West his welcome proffers free;
'Tis a good land to fall in with, men, and a pleasant land to see!

"They learn to speak one language; they raise one flag adored
Over one people evermore, and guard it with the sword.
In festive hours, they look upon its starry folds above,
And hail it with a thousand songs of glory and of love.
Old airs of many a fatherland still mingle with the cheer,
To make the love more loving still, the glory still more dear—
Drink up-sees out! join hands about! bear chorus all," chants he;
"'Tis a good land to fall in with, men, and a pleasant land to see!"

* The words of the refrain in this song are those used by Henry Hudson himself, when he first brought his ship through the Narrows, and saw the bay of New York.

The Story-Teller.

THE TWO SISTERS.

In a large city in Germany dwelt two sisters, Jeannette and Pauline. Jeannette had the good fortune to be very handsome, and the bad fortune to find it out very soon. She soon accustomed herself to look in the glass—that was natural; she soon took pains in dressing—that was pardonable; she endeavored to acquire accomplishments—that was prudent; but she thought nothing *more* was necessary—that was foolish. True, she played the harpsichord, and sung bravura airs with taste. She drew landscapes after Hacket, and embroidered flowers from nature. But she only played the harpsichord in great companies, and only sung airs at concerts; she only drew landscapes for sofas and screens.

At home, time passed tediously, although her old weak mother was continually praising her beauty. This old truth could only give pleasure by coming from new lips; hence Jeannette was continually seeking new society. Ladies always practice a certain *economy* in the praise of other ladies; but gentlemen, on the contrary, are generally very lavish of praise; and therefore Jeannette was fond of the society of gentlemen.

Her sister Pauline would probably have thought and acted in the same manner; but no one praised the poor girl, simply because no one noticed her, for the small pox had rendered her appearance homely. She was far behind her sister in showy accomplishments. She played the guitar and sung agreeably, but merely simple little songs. She was not behind Jeannette in the art of drawing; but except a few landscapes which hung in her mother's chamber, no one knew of her talent; for the homely Pauline was as diffident as the fascinating Jeannette was unembarrassed; and it only required a second look from any one to cause her to blush deeply. Fortunately this did not happen, for no one looked at her twice. She embroidered as well as her sister, but only upon workbags for aunts and grandmothers. She appeared best at home—in company, the consciousness of her homeliness gave her an air of constraint; but at home affairs could not go on without her.

When the girls grew up, their mother thought proper that they should take charge of the house, each one by turns, week about. Pauline soon became accustomed to it, and in her week all things went on right. When Jeannette's turn came, she hurried about busily the whole forenoon, but when noon came the dinner was spoiled. She grieved also at the time she lost from her singing and harpsichord, and at the little time which was left her to arrange her head dress for evening parties. The good hearted Pauline frequently took her task off her hands, until finally the practice was neglected of relieving each other weekly; Jeannette troubled herself no more about domestic affairs. The weak mother did not interfere, for she could not be displeased with the lovely face which pleased everybody. There could be no large party unless Jeannette Western graced it; her name served the poets for a subject, and was the universal toast. Few only knew that she had a sister.

Two young officers, Edward and Maurice, saw Jeannette, and both became extremely enamored. Both were of good family, brave, noble, and both very rich. Jeannette was delighted with her conquests, and her mother, who was in moderate circumstances, indulged herself in sweet dreams of the future. "If both should be in earnest," said she to her daughter, "which will you prefer?" "I don't know, myself," answered Jeannette, "they both please me, but I should like the richest one best. Then I should take care of you, in your old age, and I would have my sister to manage my house for me." The doating parent wept for joy at the filial sentiments of her daughter, and Pauline was grateful for such a mark of sisterly affection. In the meantime both of the young men wooed earnestly for the beauty's favor, and both were equally kind to the homely Pauline, because she gave them the pleasure of being alone with her sister. Jeannette was really in embarrassment which of her adorers to prefer. Edward gave a ball, at which she was queen, and she thought on that evening she was in a fair way to love Edward. Maurice gave a sleigh ride and she flew along the street in a splendid equipage, and on that day she thought Maurice more amiable than his rival. So she delayed her decision from one day to another, attributing her hesitation to her heart.

"If I were in your place," said Pauline one day, "I should take Edward."

"Why? Maurice is as rich, and you will acknowledge he is the handsomest.

"He is generous, too," said the mother.

"But he is fickle," replied Pauline. "Our aunt has told me a good many things about him."

"Our aunt," answered Jeannette snappishly, "is an old aunt."

"Edward, on the other hand," continued Pauline, "is more steady, and I think I have often remarked, that he feels more deeply and more sincerely than Maurice."

"Pshaw!" said Jeannette, tossing her head while she stuck a flower in her hair before the glass, "they both feel so deeply that I hardly know how to manage them. Meanwhile, what harm will there be in delaying my choice awhile? Their rivalry makes my time pass very pleasantly, and finally accident will decide." Pauline was silent. Both suitors continued their attentions without remission.

One day, as Edward entered the room, he found Pauline in tears and Jeannette laughing loudly. He asked modestly, the cause of the tears and the laughter. "I am a child," said Pauline, blushing, and left the chamber. "A child, indeed," said Jeannette laughing after her; you would never guess what she was crying for."

"If it is not improper to ask—"

"Oh, not at all. You have probably sometimes remarked the old blind dog that used to lie on the sofa? He was mine, and in his young days used to make a good deal of sport. At first I fretted a little; at last I thought the blind animal was good for nothing, and only did mischief; so I sent him to a huntsman and had him shot."

"And that was the cause of your sister's weeping?"

"That was it. One would think we were living in the times of romance."

Edward was silent, and soon changed the conversation. But after that time he never overlooked Pauline as he had formerly done. He conversed sometimes with her, became acquainted with her unpretended worth, admired her modesty, and began to think her appearance less homely. Yet when the fascinating Jeannette appeared, her charms made him forget Pauline.

Jeannette had prepared a splended masquerade dress for the character of a Sultana, for the carnival which was approaching, when her mother was taken sick. Pauline was to have accompanied her as her slave, and had prepared a becoming dress for the occasion.

The day arrived; the illness of the mother had increased; the looks of the physician, although he said nothing, made Pauline determine not to go to the masquerade. Jeannette gave herself but little trouble to persuade her to go, and went without her.

"Where is your sister?" asked Edward.

"My mother is not well, and Pauline has remained at home for company." He was pleased at that but he had but little time to think of it, for Jeannette appeared more beautiful than ever, and neither he nor Maurice left her side. She enjoyed the triumph of being admired in the highest degree. Wherever she danced, a crowd was formed around her; wherever she went, she heard the voice of flattery.

Towards midnight, just as she had promised to dance a quadrille with Edward, a domino came up and took off his mask; it was her mother's physician. "Miss," said he, "I just came from your house, and dare not conceal from you that your mother is very ill."

"Good Heaven!" she exclaimed, terrified and perplexed, "I must go this moment."

"By all means," said Edward, "let us go."

Just then the music commenced. Jeannette looked round embarrassed; Edward offered his services to look for her servant. She was just on the point of requesting him to do so, when one of the daners of the set took her hand and commenced the figure. She obeyed mechanically, but said to a lady standing next to her, "I cannot dance any longer, my mother is sick."

"O, do not rob us of the ornament of the quadrille," said a young Englishman. "A few minutes can make no difference." She looked at Edward as if she wished him to decide for her, but he was silent. It was now his turn to dance. The person next to him jogged him—he cast an enquiring look at Jeannette; his neighbor reminded him again—Jeannette did not refuse, and so he danced the figure with her, and the quadrille was finished without anything more being said. She would then have gone, but she was so heated that she would have taken cold, by going into the air. After walking up and down an adjoining room for some time, she went home, and Edward accompanied her. As they went up the steps they saw fire in the kitchen, where Pauline was at the fire-place, preparing something for her mother. Her countenance, reddened by the glow of the fire, appeared handsome this time to Edward.

Edward felt himself in a singular frame of mind. On this very evening Jeannette had dropped some hints which gave him hopes of gaining the victory over his rival. His delight on that account, however, had been much moderated since the last quadrille. A film fell from his eyes. He was able, for the first time to look upon her beauty without a violent wish to possess her. He would probably have renounced her immediately, if vanity had not whispered that she would have immediately left the ball if she had not been dancing with him; and that it was he who made her forget her duty for a moment. His feelings could not withstand the flattering thought of being beloved by so beautiful a girl, and all that reason could win of him was the determination to put her supposed affection for him to the proof.

He waited until her mother recovered, and then went one day with an air of trouble in his countenance to Jeannette, and informed her that his estate in Suabia had been ravaged by the enemy, and that it would take at least a year's rent to put it in its former condition.

"But," added he, tenderly, "if Jeannette only love me, my income will be sufficient to protect us from want." She was visibly shocked and changed color as he began his relation, and her endeavors to conceal her confusion did not escape him. An anxious pause ensued. She soon, however, recovered her composure, laid her hand upon his in a friendly way, and said, "My good friend, I will not deceive you. I am a spoiled child, and cannot do without a great many things. We are neither of us romancers. We know that the hottest love will grow cold in a cottage. That I am well inclined towards you, I will not deny; but we must act reasonably—remain my friend."

This declaration was a thrust in the heart of Edward; but it was a beneficial operation—the wound soon healed. He soon afterwards repeated the story in the presence of Pauline. She did not look up from her embroidery, but he remarked that her eyes were very moist. "What gives me the most pain from this misfortune," continued he, "is the poverty of my mother—my good old mother. If I should devote the whole of my income to her, it will not be sufficient to provide her the luxuries to which she has been accustomed; and you know that poverty always depends on the different wants of mankind." Pauline raised her head and looked at him kindly. She said nothing, but her countenance spoke. The needle trembled in her hand. She bethought herself, and continued her embroidery. After a pause she asked, as if merely to renew the conversation, "where does your mother reside?" Edward answered at Stutgard, where, in reality, she was in the highest circle of society. Pauline then spoke of the pleasant situation and advantages of Stutgard, and nothing more was said of Edward's misfortune. For the purpose of confirming what he had said of losses, he limited his expenditures and sold his fine horses. He continued to visit the sisters, and the calmness of his feelings permitted him to see a thousand little things that had formerly escaped him. None of his observations were of a kind to rekindle his former love; on the other hand, Pauline daily appeared more amiable to him, and her homeliness less striking. As he now conversed more with her than with Jeannette, she felt more confidence towards him, her bashfulness was conquered and she unfolded her heart. What conduced very much to this, was the modest supposition, that Edward could have no thought of a marriage with her; that removed her embarassment, and she showed her pure, unrestrained, sisterly affection.

Jeannette, on the other hand, did not receive much pleasure from his visits, which were especially disagreeable when Maurice was present. To him she now confined her whole coquetry, and soon drew the net so thoroughly over him, that he besought her pressingly, every day, to make him the most enviable of mortals, at the altar. She still took airs upon herself and teased him for awhile, and at last jestingly gave her consent. The lover was delighted excessively, and the most extensive preparations commenced for the nuptials.

Meanwhile, Edward continued very calm. He was no longer in love, but it appeared to him at times as if he loved Pauline. His wish to see her, if he had not seen her for a day or two; the quickness with which the time passed in her company; the unwillingness with which he separated from her—all these things often made him think "what if I should offer Pauline my hand!" A surprising occurrence decided him.

He received a letter from his mother, containing a bill of exchange upon Stutgard for one hundred dollars, signed by one of the principal bankers of the place in which Edward resided. "I cannot comprehend," she wrote in her letter, "why it should have been sent to me. It was sent in an anonymous letter, in which I am besought in a few lines, not to despise the gift of a good heart." A flame blazed in Edward's breast. He trembled—his eyes sparkled. He hurried to the banker. "Did you draw this bill of exchange? "Yes." "For whom?" I have been paid the value." "By whom?" "I cannot say." But the bill of exchange was sent to my mother." "I know nothing of that—it is no business of mine." "I beg you to tell me the person." "I cannot." "You will probably cause the happiness of my life." The banker looked at him with surprise. "You will tell me the truth if I name the person?" "Yes." "Miss Pauline Western." "You have guessed it."

Edward hurried out. In two minutes he lay at Pauline's feet and asked her hand. She was confused—she could not answer—she sighed. He put his arm around her—"Am I disagreeable to you?" She sunk upon his breast. "Oh no. I have long loved you; but how could I hope." The first raptures of love flowed through two noble hearts. Pauline could not comprehend how Edward had taken such a violent resolution. She often asked the reason—he smiled but did not answer.

Her nuptials with the poor Edward were fixed on the same day on which Jeannette was to marry the rich Maurice. Pauline made dispositions for strict frugality in her future domestic affairs; her white, plain bridal dress contrasted powerfully with the silver lace of her sisters. Edward pressed her to his heart and smiled. "To-morrow," said he, "I will inform my mother of the choice I have made, you must also add a letter." Pauline promised it, not without some embarrassment, and Edward smiled again. On the next day she handed him the letter, but showed him at the same time her finger bound up, which had compelled her to get her sister to write the letter. Edward kissed the finger, cast a look of love upon her, and a tear stood in his sparkling eye. She blushed and thought something was not right; but he said "very well," and smiled.

The marriage day appeared. Edward came early in the morning and laid a valuable necklace in his bride's lap. Pauline was astonished, but Jeannette was more so, for the necklace was more valuable than her own. I have been practising usury," said Edward, jestingly; "a little sum, advanced by a noble lady, a friend of mine, has doubled itself a thousand fold." "By a noble lady?" said Pauline. "The necklace is very fine," continued Edward, "but what adorns it most, and will make me the happiest of men, is concealed in this paper." She opened it confusedly. Pauline recognized it at the first glance, and cast her eyes blushing. Edward fell at her feet. She sunk down. "To deceive me so!" whispered she.

When all was explained, Pauline's mother embraced her, while Jeannette tossed her pretty head. She endeavored to conceal her vexation; but her marriage day was the commencement of her matrimonial ill-humor.

Several years passed; Edward found to his astonishment that he had been blind, that his wife was really handsome; and his domestic happiness increased every day. Domestic happiness had never made its home with Jeannette. Pauline was surrounded by blooming children. The sisters seldom saw each other; for Pauline lived only for her husband and children, Jeannette only for the great world. Here she found sufficient amends for the only true happiness of marriage, as long as her beauty daily attracted new admirers, and as long as her husband's riches afforded the means of expensive luxuries. But alas! her charms began to vanish—she grew sickly—the affection of her husband became deadened—his coffers were emptied—Madame ran in debt—Monsieur gambled away her jewels. They began with complaining and ended with reproaches. At length one morning Maurice rode away, without taking leave, and was never heard of afterwards.

Poor and helpless, Jeannette was forced to seek an asylum with her sister. She was kindly received, and treated with the most tender forbearance; but her conscience was not at ease, a violent cough enfeebled her frame, and in her twenty-eighth year no trace of her former beauty remained. Her mind was soured and embittered so that she was rendered unfit for any domestic joys. The servants of the family trembled before her. If the nurse wished to hush the infant, she had only to say, "Aunt is coming." The larger children, when at play, if they heard her cough at a distance, slipped into some corner, and whispered to one another, "Aunt is coming."

IRISH HEARTS.

AN INTERESTING AND TRUTHFUL SKETCH.

At this moment, when the sufferings of the Irish people engross so large a share of public sympathy, the following sketch from an Irish character may not be found uninteresting. To us it seems touching and truthful. The story teller prefaces the incident by stating that he found an Irish family—a husband, wife, and several children, on one of our Lake steamers. They were in great destitution; and the beauty of the children was the theme for the admiration of their fellow-travellers. At the request of a lady passenger who, having no children of her own, was desirous of taking one of the little Irishers and adopting it; the narrator addressed himself to the head of the family. We do not know the author of the sketch, and give it as we find it. [United States Gazette.

Although, says the story-teller, I had considerable doubts as to the results, I offered my services as negotiator, and proceeded immediately upon my delicate diplomacy. Finding my friend on deck, I thus opened the affair:

"You are very poor?"

His answer was characteristic—

"Poor, sir!" said he; "ay, if there's a poorer man than me troublin' the world, God pity both of uz, for we'd be about aiquil."

"Then how do you manage to support your children?"

"Is it support, them sir? Why, I don't support them any way; they get supported some way or another. It'll be time enough for me to complain when they do."

"Would it be a relief to you to part with one of them?"

It was too sudden; he turned sharply round. "A what, sir!" he cried; "a relief to part from my child? Would it be a relief to have the hands chopped from the body, or the heart torn out of my breast? A relief indeed! God be good to us, what do you mane?"

"You don't understand me," I replied; "if, now, it were in one's power to provide comfortably for one of your children, would you stand in the way of its interests?"

"No, sir," said he; "the heavens knows that I would willingly cut the sunshine away from myself, that they might get all the warm of it, but do tell uz what you're driving at?"

I then told him that a lady had taken a fancy to have one of his children; and, if he would consent to it, it should be educated and finally settled comfortably in life.

This threw him into a fit of gratulation. He scratched his head, and looked the very picture of bewilderment. The struggle between a father's love and a child's interest was evident and touching, at length he said:

"O, murther, wouldn't it be a great thing for the baby? But I must go and talk with Mary—that's the mother of them; an' it wouldn't be right to be giving away her children afore her face, and she to know nothing at all about it."

"Away with you then," said I, "and bring me an answer back as soon as possible."

In about half an hour he returned, leading two of his children. His eyes were red and swollen, and his face pale from excitement and agitation.

"Well," I enquired, "what success?"

"Bedad, it was a hard struggle, sir," said he. "But I've been talking to Mary, an' she says, as it's for the child's good, maybe the heavens above will give us strength to bear it."

"Very well, and which of them is it to be?"

"Faix, and I don't know, sir," and he run his eye dubiously over both. "Here's little Norah—she's the oldest, an' won't need her mother so much—but then—O! tear and aigers—it's myself that can't tell which I'd rather part with least; so take the first one that comes, wid a blessin. There, sir," and he handed over little Norah—turning back he snatched her up in his arms, and gave her one long, hearty father's kiss, saying through his tears:

"May God be good to him that's good to you, an' them that offers you hurt or harm, may their souls never see St. Pether."

Then taking his other child by the hand, he walked away, leaving Norah with me.

I took her down in the cabin, and we thought the matter settled. It must be confessed, to my great indignation, however, in about an hour's time I saw my friend Pat at the window. As soon as he caught my eye he commenced making signs for me to come out. I did so—and found that he had the other child in his arms.

"What's the matter now?" asked I.

"Well, sir," said he, "I ax your pardon for troubling you about so foolish a thing as a child or two, but we were thinkin' that maybe it'd make no differ—you see, sir, I've been talking to Mary, an' she says she can't part with Norah, because the creature has a look ov me; but here's little Biddy, she's purtyer far, an' av you please, sir, will you swap?"

"Certainly," said I, "whenever you like."

So he snapped up little Norah, as though it were some recovered treasure, and darted away with her, leaving little Biddy, who remained with us all night; but lo! the moment when we entered the cabin in the morning, there was Pat making his mysterious signs again at the window, and this time he had the youngest, a baby in his arms.

"What's wrong now?" I enquired.

"Be the hokey fly, sir, an' it's meself that's almost ashamed to tell you. You see I've been talkin' to Mary, and she didn't like to part with Norah, because she had a look ov me, and be my soul, I can't part with Biddy, because she's the model of her mother, but there's little Paudeen, sir. There's a lump of Christian for you, two years old, and not a day more—he'll never be any trouble to any one, for av he takes after his mother, he'll have the brightest eye, an' av he takes after his father he'll have a fine broad pair of shoulders to push his way through the world. Will you swap again, sir?"

"With all my heart," said I, "it's all the same to me;" and so little Paudeen was left with me.

"Ah, hah," said I to myself, as I looked into his big, laughing eyes, "the affair is settled at last."

But it wasn't, for ten minutes had scarcely elapsed, when Pat rushed into the cabin without sign or ceremony, and snatching up the baby in his arms, cried out—

"It's no use, I've been talkin' to Mary, an' we can't do it. Look at him, sir: he's the youngest and the best of the batch. You would'nt keep him from us. You see, sir Norah has a look ov me, an' Biddy has a look of Mary; but, be me soul, laitle Paudeen has the mother's eye, an' my nose, an' a laitle of both of uz all over! No, sir, no; we can bear hard fortune, starvation, and misery, but we can't bear to part from our children, unless it be the will of Heaven to take them from uz."

Sabbath Reading.

THE GOLDEN YEAR.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

We sleep and wake and sleep, but all things move;
The sun flies forward to his brother sun;
The dark earth follows, wheeled in her ellipse;
And human things, returning on themselves,
Move onward, leading up the golden year.

Ah! though the times when some new thought can bud
Are but as pools that daily gain upon the shore,
Have ebb and flow conditioning their march,
And slow and sure comes up the golden year.

When wealth no more shall rest in mounded heaps,
But, smit with freer light, shall slowly melt
In many streams, to fatten lower lands,
And light shall spread, and man be liker man,
Through all the seasons of the golden year.

Shall eagles not be eagles? wrens be wrens?
If all the world were falcons, what of that?
The wonder of the eagle were the less,
But he not less the eagle. Happy days
Roll onward, leading up the golden year!

Fly happy, happy sails, and bear the Press;
Fly, happy with the mission of the Cross;
Knit land to land, and blowing heavenward,
With silks, and fruits, and spices, clear of toil,
Enrich the markets of the golden year.

But we grow old. Ah! when shall all men's good
Be each man's rule, and universal peace
Lie like a shaft of light across the land,
And like a lane of beams athwart the sea,
Through all the circle of the golden year?

THE SABBATH.

With silent awe, I hail the sacred morn
Which slowly wakes while all the fields are still,
With soothing calm on every breeze is borne;
A graver murmur gurgles from the rill,
And echo answers softer from the hill,
And softer sings the linnet from the thorn;
The skylark warbles in a tone less shrill.
Hail! light serene, hail! sacred Sabbath morn,
The rooks float silently by, in airy drove;
The sun a placid yellow lustre shows;
The gales that lately sighed along the grove,
Have hushed their downy wings in sweet repose;
The hovering rack of clouds forgets to move;
So smiled the day when the first morn arose.

THE HUNTINGTON FORGERIES.

The public mind at present, it would seem, is so exclusively devoted to President-making, that about all other transactions of a public character are, in a degree, permitted to pass by in comparative carelessness. Events and circumstances which, at ordinary seasons, would be productive of a great excitement in the community, now pass by, as it were, unheard and unnoticed.

A striking illustration of the truth of this observation, is seen in the little attention that has been paid to the stupendous Huntington forgeries in this city. These forgeries are among the most stupendous we have been called upon to record for years, and the forger, in the magnitude of the operations, will go down to posterity with the Schuylers, the Sadliers, the Tuckermans, and other magnificent schemers of that sort,—in this country and in Europe.

There is an old moral, that should be newly enforced in Huntington's case. When he began to forge, he did not intend to let his paper mature, but with a fatal confidence in his own resources,—always calculated upon raising money enough readily to redeem it before it fell due. At the outset, he may have been successful in this,—but once having entered upon a career of fraud, he found it—as all such bad men find it—harder to go back than to go ahead, —harder to be honest than to be a rogue. Like the fast young man, who is tempted to rob his master's drawer, perchance in order to make good his losses at the game table the night before,—or to meet the demands of personal extravagances,—Huntington intended to be only temporarily a knave,—but, having taken the first false step, a gradual obliteration of moral principle rapidly succeeded, hurrying him irresistibly onward to the abyss of ruin and disgrace which has finally overtaken him and his unfortunate family. Young man, lay this moral to heart. Think of Huntington,—and never venture to be dishonest only for a day,—no, not for an hour, nor a moment, even.

[N. Y. Express.

FAITH—AN ILLUSTRATION.

"Mother, what makes you so patient when the baby is sick, and every thing goes wrong? I can't be so," said little Annie Bailey. "Because my dear, I try to have faith in God, and you do not." "What is to have faith, mother?" "It is to believe God will do right, even if you cannot see the meaning of what happens." Anne thought of this answer for a moment, looked puzzled, and then, childlike, forgot the whole subject for her play.

A few days after this conversation, she went with her parents and little brother and sister to spend the day in the country. When they returned at night, and were walking up, tired and sleepy, from the ferry-boat, her father suddenly let go her hand, and taking little Susy in his arms, ran from them with all his might, telling Anne to take hold of Mother's hand, and hurry.

On seeing his father running away, little Harry, who was only four years old, began to cry "Father's run away, and left us alone in the dark." Don't cry, Harry; father wouldn't leave us for anything," said Anna, trying to comfort him. "He is only stopping the stage, darling, and if he did not run we should be left," said Harry's mother; but nothing could quiet his fears till he reached the corner of Broadway, and saw his father's face.

When his mother had got into the stage and Anne and Susan had taken their seats by her, and he was lifted into his father's arms, and sat on his knee, then Harry began to smile for the first time; and putting his arm about his father's neck, he said, "You didn't run away and leave su, did you?" "Mother," said Anne, as soon as she got a chance to speak privately, "Harry wouldn't have cried if he had had faith in father, would he? I knew father loved us too much to run away and leave us. *I was'nt frightened.* Isn't that *faith*, mother?"

SUNDAY. Thank God for the Sabbath! After six weary days of toil, and care, and business anxiety, how delighful is the coming of the Sabbath—the wheel of Ixion ceases in its torturing evolutions, the stone of Sisyphus pauses upon the hill-side, the back is eased of its burden, the mind is lifted from the thoughts of daily cares and avocations to the contemplation of higher and more ennobling themes. The Sabbath is a glorious institution. To the beast at the plow, to the artisan in his workshop, to the chemist in his laboratory, to the professional man amid his books, and to the author with his pen—comes the Sabbath with a like blessing unto each.

DEPEND upon it, the most fatal idleness is that of the heart; and the man who feels weary of life, may be sure that he does not love his fellow creatures as he ought.

Our hearts must be more contracted than our eyes, or we should not murmur at every little cloud, which we can plainly see is but a speck in an universe of light. [Jean Paul.

ATWELL'S HEALTH RESTORER,
Or, Vegetable, Physical, Jaundice Bitters.

To you whose days are sad and drear,
Whom Pain and Sickness oft depress,
We bring a boon the heart to cheer;
Health to impart and life to bless.

COMPOSED of Roots, Herbs and Barks. This medicine has proved an almost infallible cure for HEADACHE. Now, kind reader, don't be incredulous, and say nothing will cure the headache. We only tell you what it has done for others, and confidently recommend it to do the same for you.

It cleanses the Stomach, regulates the Bowels, and gives a healthy tone to the whole system. Thus it not only cures Headache, but Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Indigestion, Weakness and General Debility, Foul Stomach, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, &c. &c.

C. W. ATWELL, Portland, Proprietor, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Dealers in Medicine everywhere. 48tf

KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1856.

JUDITH RIDLEY, widow of JAMES RIDLEY, late of Monmouth, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the 2d Monday of Nov. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A true copy.—Attest: F. DAVIS, *Register.* 44

KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1856.

ESTHER LEWIS, widow of THOMAS LEWIS, late of Gardiner, in said county, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That the said widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of Nov. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest—F. DAVIS, *Register.* 44

KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 21 Monday of October, A. D. 1856.

JAMES W. BALL, Executor of the last Will and Testament of

SAMUEL TAYLOR, JR., late of Vienna,

in said county, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of Nov. next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest—F. DAVIS, *Register.* *44

KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1856.

JAMES W. BALL, Executor of the last Will and Testament of

SAMUEL TAYLOR, late of Vienna,

in said county, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the Estate of said deceased, and also his private account as creditor, for allowance:

ORDERED, That said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the 2d Monday of Nov. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A true copy.—Attest: F. DAVIS, *Register.* *44

KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1856.

JAMES H. MOSHER, Administrator on the Estate of

MARY BURBANK, late of Belgrade,

in said County, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Adm'r give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of Nov. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A true copy—Attest: F. DAVIS, *Register.* *44

To the Honorable HENRY K. BAKER, Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE Petition and Representation of LAURISTON GUILD Administrator on the Estate of

JOSEPH FIELD, 2d, late of Sidney,

in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, respectfully shews, that the Personal Estate of said deceased, which has come into the hands and possession of the said Administrator is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said Estate by the sum of one thousand dollars. That said deceased died seized and possessed of certain Real Estate, situate in Sidney, in said county, and described as follows:—Homestead farm of said deceased. That a part of said Real Estate cannot be sold without injury to the remainder;—that the said Adm'r makes application to this Court, and prays your Honor that he may be authorized and empowered, agreeably to law, to sell and pass deeds to convey all the above described Real Estate, pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided.

LAURISTON GUILD.

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC, ss.—*At a Court of Probate held in Augusta, on the 2d Monday of October,* 1856.

On the Petition and representation aforesaid, *Ordered*, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend on the second Monday of Nov. next, at the Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and shew cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: F. DAVIS, *Register.*
Copy of petition and order of Court.
Attest—F. DAVIS, *Register.* 44

KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1856.

HEPSIBATH GIFFORD, widow of SAMUEL GIFFORD, late of Sidney, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That the said widow give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of Nov. next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest—F. DAVIS, *Register.* 44

KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1856.

F. T. SAWTELLE, widow of CALVIN SAWTELLE, late of Sidney, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That the said widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the 2d Monday of Nov. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest: F. DAVIS, *Register.* 44

KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Poobate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1856.

SALMON RICKARDS, JR., Guardian of the minor children of JACOB STEVENS, late of Greene, in said County, deceased, having presented his account of Guardianship of said Wards, for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of Nov. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest: F. DAVIS, *Register.* 44

KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1856.

EDMUND HAYWARD, Guardian of Joseph B. Whittier, Henrietta B. Whittier and Mary E. Whittier, minors, having presented his account of Guardianship of said Wards, for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the 2d Monday of Nov. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest: F. DAVIS, *Register.* 44

KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1856.

ISAAC S. SMALL, Guardian of Joseph M. Given, Albert P. Given and Stanwood Given, of Wales, minors, having presented his third account of Guardianship of said Wards, for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the 2d Monday of Nov. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest: F. DAVIS, *Register.* 44

At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the 2d Monday of Oct., A. D. 1856, within and for the County of Kennebec.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of

JOSEPH GIFFORD, late of Vassalboro',

in said County, deceased, having been presented by MOSES TABER, the Executor therein named, for Probate:

ORDERED, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of Nov. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A true copy—Attest: F. DAVIS, *Register.* 44